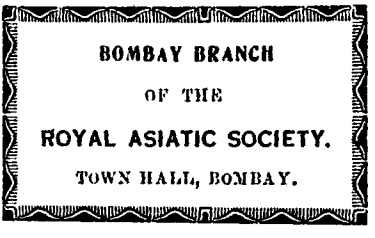
Administration Report

Central India Agency

1878-79



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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1878-79.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Subjects.	Paragraphs.	Page.
I.	REMARKS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL	1 to 6	1
II.	REPORT ON THE INDORE STATE	1 to 6	6
III.	REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS	1 to 72	8
	1.—Gwalior Agency	1 to 9	
	2.—Bhopal Agency	10 to 16	9
	General Remarks	10 to 12	
	Notice of the States of—		
	Bhopal	13	
	Rájgarh and Narsingarh	14	
	Khilchipur, Kurwai, &c.	15	
	Guaranteed Thakurs	16	
	3.—Bundelkhand Agency	17 to 31	9
	General Remarks	17 to 24	
	Notice of the States of—		
	Orchha	25	10
	Datia	26	
	Samthar	27	11
	Panna	28	
	Charkhári	29	
	Ajaigarh, Chhátarpur, and Bijáwar	30	
	Paoni	31	
	4.—Baghelkhand Agency	32 to 38	11
	General Remarks	32 & 33	
	Notice of the States of—		
	Rewah	34	
	Nagode	35	12
	Maihar	36	
	Sohágwal	37	
	Kothi and Sitpura	38	
	5.—Western Malwa Agency	39 to 48	12
	General Remarks	39 to 43	
	Notice of the States of—		
	Jaora	44	13
	Rutlam	45	
	Sailana	46	
	Sitamau	47	
	Piplauda and Guaranteed Tankadars	48	
	6.—Bhil Agency	49 to 57	13
	General Remarks	49 to 52	
	Notice of the States of—		
	Dhar	53	
	Bakhtgarh	54	
	Jhábua	55	
	Ali Rajpur	56	14
	Jobat	57	
	7.—Deputy Bhil Agency	58 to 62	14
	General Remarks	58	
	Notice of the States of—		
	Mánpur Pargana	59	

Chapter.	Subjects.	Paragraphs.	Page.
	Barwani	60	14
	Jámnia	61	
	Bhárúdpura, Kothide, and Chiktiabur	62	
	8.—Goona Agency	63 to 72	15
	General Remarks	63 to 67	
	Notice of the States of—		
	Rághogarh	68	
	Umri	69	
	Sirsi	70	
	Páron, Bhadaura, Garha, and Bajranggarh	71	
	Dharnáoda	72	
IV.	JUDICIAL	1 to 6	16
	Acts extended to Central Indian Agency	1	
	Section I.—Civil Justice	2 & 3	
	Section II.—Criminal Justice	4	18
	Section III.—Police	5	23
	Section IV.—Jails	6	24
V.	REVENUE	1 & 2	25
VI.	EDUCATION	1 to 20	27
VII.	PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS	...	32
	Review by the Agent, Governor-General	...	
	Budget Allotment	...	
	Military	...	33
	Civil Buildings	...	
	Communications	...	34
	Railways—		
	Sindia State Railway	...	39
	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways	...	42
	Sindia-Neemuch State Railway (Rutlam-Neemuch Section)	...	67
	Neemuch-Nasirabad Railway	...	71
VIII.	POST OFFICE	1 to 4	73
IX.	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	1 to 4	74
X.	MILITARY	1 to 4	76
	General Statement	1	
	Central India Horse	2	77
	Bhopal Battalion	3	79
	Malwa Bhil Corps	4	80
XI.	MISCELLANEOUS	1 to 20	82
	Section I.—Boundary Disputes	1 to 5	
	Section II.—Studs	6	
	Section III.—Hospitals and Dispensaries	7 to 20	
	GWALIOR STATE RETURNS	...	90

APPENDICES.

		Page.
Appendix A.—	Gwalior Agency Report	i.
„ B.—	Bhopal „ „ with enclosure	xxvii.
„ C.—	Bundelkhand Agency Report	xxxviii.
„ D.—	Baghelkhand „ „ with enclosure	l.
„ E.—	Western Malwa „ „ with enclosure	xcv.
„ F.—	Bhíl Agency „ „	cviii.
„ G.—	Deputy Bhíl Agency Report	cxxii.
„ H.—	Goona „ „	cxxxvii.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For 1878-79.

CHAPTER I.:

REMARKS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

As this is probably the last annual report I shall have the honour to submit of the Central India Agency Administration, I propose to make a brief review of the changes the past ten years, during which I have held the post of Agent to the Governor General, have worked among the Native States under my charge. With regard to the interior economy of each State it is not necessary that I should write much. The Government of India is fully informed of such political events as have from time to time occurred, and it is sufficient to note that the relations between the Government and the Chiefs of Central India have been maintained in conformity with treaty and agreement, and that the integrity and independence of each State have been preserved.

2. The chief incidents of each year have been touched upon in successive annual reports:— the drought and distress of 1868-69, when I first assumed charge of the Agency, followed by famine, disease and death in the following year; the efforts made by the Chiefs of Malwa and Bundelkhand to relieve suffering in their States; then the sorrow which the assassination of Lord Mayo awakened among all classes; the sympathy that watched the dangerous illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; next, the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh; the Durbars held at Calcutta, Agra, Jubbulpore, Bombay and Burwai; Lord Northbrook's tour through Malwa; afterwards, the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Calcutta, where Chiefs who had never seen each other's faces and whose ancestors had never met except in battle pressed in a friendly crowd to bid him welcome; and his visits to Gwalior and Indore; the Imperial

Assemblage at Delhi, the honours and rewards there bestowed; the Chapters of the Star of India and the investitures of the Maharaja Sindia with the dignity of a G.C.B., of the Begam of Bhopál with the Orders of G.C.S.I. and of the Imperial Crown. These are passages in the history of Central India during the past ten years.

3. I recall, too, with pleasure my annual tours. Visiting Bundelkhand and Malwa alternately, I have had opportunities, such as fall to the lot of few, of making myself acquainted with the people, the country, the traditions and the customs of each State in Central India. There is not a district or capital I have not visited, not a fortress or stronghold I have not seen: the rugged passes, the lakes and hills of Bundelkhand; the alternate jungle and poppy-field of Malwa—are all familiar to me, and I take with me the pleasant remembrance of friendship formed by years of intercourse and personal knowledge with many a Chief, and with nobles and gentlemen, members of their Durbars and subjects of their States. But I would wish to allude more particularly to the progress which the past decade has brought about in two special matters—I mean with regard to the opening up of the country, and education.

4. Ten years ago, the only road worthy of the name in Central India was the Agra and Bombay road, which passes through Gwalior, Goona, and Biaora to Indore, thence by Mhow and Mánpur down the southern slopes of the Vindhyas, with a ferry across the Nerbudda, and so on by Seindwa and Khargon into Khandesh. This road bore the traffic which passed through Malwa between Northern and Southern India, and was then, as it always will be, an important military road: but of internal communication there was nothing. The black cotton soil of Malwa was crossed only by country tracks, rough and difficult at all times and impassable in the rains. Grain, which sold at Bhílsa and about Bhopal at 50 seers for the rupee, was, from the impossibility of carriage, selling at 8 or 10 seers at Indore, distant barely 100 miles. Opium, which is the trade and wealth of Malwa, with difficulty found its way over the heavy country roads to Indore. In Bundelkhand things were almost worse: the want of roads and communication was hampering the prospects of the country and preventing trade. There was no passage across the Ghâts, no means of communication between the East India Railway at Sutna and the garrison of Nowgong, 100 miles. The railway had not been opened beyond Khandwah, on the Great Indian Peninsula, and the break between Khandwah and Jubbulpore made it necessary for passengers and traffic passing up country either to travel from Nagpore across country to Jubbulpore, or to go up by the Bombay and Agra road through Indore, leaving the rail at Khandwah.

My efforts were directed from the first to remedy these defects, and it is due to the liberality and confidence with which the views of Government were met by the Chiefs of Central India that we can now point to the improvements that have taken place. Maharaja Holkar was the first to tender a loan for railway construction through his territory. The million of money he placed at disposal, at 4½ per cent., is now represented by the Holkar State Railway, which connects Indore with the Great Indian Peninsula Rail at Khandwah. This line was difficult of construction, owing to the heavy work in alternately climbing and piercing the Vindhya range and in bridging the great Nerbudda near Barwai; but, the work com-

pleted, the line is now answering all purposes, and both bridge and ghât are monuments of engineering skill. Maharaja Sindia was not slow to follow the example set him. He placed at the disposal of Government altogether a million and a half of money for railways in his territory; the broad-gauge line, connecting Gwalior with Agra, is now nearing completion, while the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway carries goods and passengers daily from Indore to the banks of the Sipra, and awaits but a bridge to penetrate Sindia's Malwa capital (Ujjain) and give forth its increase, and through Fatehabad and Barnagar to Rutlam. The extension of the line to Neemuch is being rapidly pushed on, and in a few months will be ready for traffic. The opening of the line from Ajmere and Nazírabad to Neemuch will complete a chain of railway communication encircling the States of Central India and communicating with every part of Hindustan. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, an enlightened ruler, always anxious for the advancement of her State, seeing the advantages of the rail in her neighbour's territories, has been for the last three years in negotiation for the construction of a line to connect her capital with the system of railways. She has now concluded an agreement for a loan of 50 lakhs, and the survey of the line between Etarsi and Bhopal, crossing the Nerbudda at Hoshangabad, is being rapidly pushed forward. If, as Her Highness urgently desires, the rail is continued from Bhopal to join the State Railway at Ujjain, or, far better, is carried through the grain-producing districts of Bhílsa and, skirting Bundelkhand, to Gwalior, the railway communications of Central India will be complete and trade will have every opening. In Bundelkhand also, though railways are still wanting, much improvement in communications has been effected. The Trunk Road from Gwalior to Jhansi has been extended to Nowgong, and communication with the East Indian Railway at Sutna has been opened by a road passing by Panna and Nagode. The Bisramghât road, made by the Panna Chief under Dr. Stratton's guidance, is an example of the good work which Native States can accomplish. From Sutna a road has been made for 30 miles to Bela, connecting Rewah, the capital of Baghelkhand, with the rail, and joining the Trunk Road which passes to Mirzapore. Of roads in Malwa, the principal constructed during the last ten years are the Mhow and Neemuch road, passing through Jaora and Rutlam, a branch from Ujjain to Dewas, made with a view to helping the opium-trade prior to the opening of the railway, and an extension through Dewas, on the Agra and Bombay road, to Sonkutch, and thence *viâ* Ashta to Sehore and Bhopal. The Mahárájá of Dhar has made an excellent road of 30 miles, connecting his capital with the Mhow and Neemuch road at Ghata Bilode, where the Chumbal is crossed by a good iron bridge, and to this point Mahárájá Holkar has marked, though not completed, a road 25 miles from Indore. The road from Indore to Khandwah, and the whole length of the Bombay and Agra Trunk road, are kept up and prove useful feeders to the railway.

5. Turning to education, I would draw attention to the chapter in this report, on schools under the supervision of Mr. Mackay. In 1868, with the exception of the Mahárájá's school in the Indore City and the Sehore High School, there were hardly any institutions worthy of the

name in Central India. Year by year the interest of Chiefs and Durbars in this good work has increased, and States have vied with each other in the establishment of schools where the children of the country receive cheap and useful education. The Rajkumar School at the Indore Residency has proved of immense benefit to the sons of Chiefs and Thákurs. The want of education among the rulers of the country has in past times been a crying evil: the reproach has, to some extent at least, been removed from Central India. His Highness Mahárájá Holkar has given much care and earnestness to the education of his sons—in addition to private tuition, they attended the Rajkumar Class, at the Indore Residency, and sat side by side with the sons of Bhíl Chiefs and Thákurs. For the last three years Captain Franks has held the appointment of guardian and tutor to Mahárájá Holkar's sons, and the benefits which they have derived from their education are evident. Narain Rao Puar, the (junior) Chief of Dewás, is another example of the benefits of education; he is one of the first-fruits of the Indore Rajkumar Class, and—thanks to the care bestowed on him by Mr. Mackay and his private tutor, Pandit Nilkant Janardhan Kirtané—is now in every respect qualified to conduct the management of his State, which, during his minority, has been carefully fostered. The Raja of Rutlam has also been carefully trained and educated; he speaks and writes English fairly well, and he is a gentlemanly and honourable type of the Rájpút, and one from whom much good may be expected. His neighbour, the Nawab of Jaora, was for five years under the guardianship of Captain Wilson, and has acquired good knowledge of English and of the ways of Englishmen. Since his assumption of power, he has shown much good sense in following the advice of his minister and relative, Hazrat Nur Khan, to whom so much of the prosperity of Jaora is due. The Thákurs of Bagli and Bakhtgarh, the Ranas of Jobat, Mathwar and Girwana, and the Bhíl Bhumias of Jamnia, Tirla and Kali Baori, are, or have been, pupils of the Indore Rajkumar Class. In Bundelkhand, Dr. Stratton has been energetic in establishing a Rajkumar College at Nowgong. The building was erected at the cost of the Chiefs of the Bundelkhand Agency, as a memorial of the late Lord Mayo. The principal, Mr. Mather, and the staff of teachers under him, deserve much credit for the success which the institution has already attained. Among the pupils may be named the young Chiefs of Chhatarpur, Sarila and Khaniadhána, and the sons of the Mahárájás of Samthar and Ajaigarh. The High School at Sehore continues to thrive, and is well attended. The Begum of Bhopal has shown every wish to promote education in her State, and at her capital she has established several useful institutions. The schools at Rutlam, Jaora, Dhar, and the City of Indore are excellent in every way, and have been the means of affording instruction to a large number of the children of the poorer classes in each State. It is not alone the advance of education, as demonstrated by the establishment of schools in places where the light of knowledge had never before penetrated, to which I would call attention; the collateral advantages of learning have been equally marked. Ten years ago it was the exception to find in a Native State any person, young or old, who could converse with intelligence on general topics, their ideas of things and places were limited to the narrow circle of immediate surroundings; indolence and opium had taken firm hold on the youths of

Native States, who could afford to be idle, and endeavours to cure this were foiled by the apathy and self-contentment of the people. Learning was a new thing, and, as such, not to be desired, and it was not without trouble and pleading that the cause of education has been advanced. The tide has now fairly turned: a spirit of emulation has prompted the boys who attend our schools to take the good held out to them, and the results of their training are evidenced by the intelligent interest which all evince in the topics of the day, and by the desire which many have shown to improve themselves by travelling and by seeing places and people their forefathers knew nothing of.

6. I would add a few words about the trade in Malwa opium, the revenue from which forms so important a factor in Imperial receipts.

For the ten years ending 31st March 1869, the total number of chests passing the scales was 341,412, the duty realized being Rs. 20,11,04,500. For the ten years ending 31st March 1879, the books show a total export from Malwa of 405,094 chests, representing in duty paid to Government Rs. 24,57,82,725. The improvement, therefore, over the previous decade is 63,682 chests, and a revenue of Rs. 4,46,78,225—in other words, the increase in export is more, on an average, than 500 chests a month, and the yearly revenue to Government has improved by upwards of forty-four lakhs of rupees.

Among the causes of improvement in this important trade I would mention the security of the country and a decrease in highway robbery and violence; inducements held out by Chiefs, to whom land under opium is the chief source of income, improvements in communication, and particularly the facilities which the railway from Indore and Ujjain affords. The establishment of scales at Ujjain, Jaora and Udepur has been the means of drawing the produce of each district to pay export duty to the Government of India without being harassed by the levy of dues by each State through which the opium passed, as was the case when Indore was the only place in Malwa where Government duty could be paid.

The importance of opium cultivation to the Chiefs of Malwa can hardly be over-estimated—it gives a value to land which no other crop can afford. Wheat and other cereals in the best soil pay from annas 12 to Rs. 3 per beegah; opium yields Rs. 10, Rs. 20, and Rs. 40 for the same measure of land, and in some districts where the advantages of soil and water are great and the opium crop heavy, as much as Rs. 60 per beegah is paid for land under the poppy.

The principal gainers by the growth of opium are the Mahárájás Sindia and Holkar. In Indore Territory especially, advantage has been taken of the profits which the trade in opium holds out to increase the assessment on irrigated lands, and Holkar's revenue has, chiefly by this means, steadily increased. Enhanced collections may fairly be estimated at forty per cent. over those of 1868.

CHAPTER II.:

REPORT ON THE INDORE STATE.

THE usual annual statement of the administration of the Indore State, prepared by Rygonath Rao, Minister of His Highness Maháráját Holkar, was forwarded to this office in September for incorporation with the Central India Agency report; but after a few days the Minister recalled it, explaining that, owing to some irregularity in form, it had not received the assent of His Highness the Maháráját. A revised copy has not since been received, and the following report is framed from general notes.

2. The year, though not one of actual famine, was one of considerable distress among the poorer classes. The rainfall was 46 inches, or 6 inches above the average; this excess caused considerable damage to the kharíf crops. High prices ruled throughout the year, the price of food-grains at Indore varying from June 1878 to May 1879 as follows:—

Wheat,	from	10½	to	8½	seers per rupee.	
Jowari,	„	17	„	11½	„	„
Rice,	„	8½	„	6½	„	„
Gram,	„	12¼	„	9¾	„	„

As a preventive measure against the famine which seemed impending, the exportation of grain was prohibited, and dealers were encouraged to lay in a store of grain. The State investments in grain amounted to Rs. 1,06,400.

The revenue of the State was Rs. 46,23,000, the demand being Rs. 57,67,000; the expenditure was Rs. 44,46,000, as compared with Rs. 41,66,000 in the previous year.

3. The working of the judicial department of the State was fairly satisfactory. The number of criminal cases for trial during the year was 9,213: of these, 8,121 cases were tried, leaving a balance of 1,092. In the civil courts 7,352 original suits were filed; a balance of 1,493 remained from last year, and 205 were tranferred from other courts, making the total number for disposal 9,048. Of these, 7,538 suits were settled, 1,510 remaining on the files at the close of the year.

4. The cotton-mills under Mr. Broome's management continue remunerative in spite of the severe depression in trade. The receipts for the year were Rs. 2,67,564; the total expenditure, Rs. 2,17,481. The mills produced 71,431 pieces of cloth, weighing 432,041 lbs. The sales were 70,636 pieces. Yarn to the extent of 30,863 lbs. was also made, and the whole of it, together with the previous year's balance stock, was sold.

5. The Minister's term of engagement with the Maháráját is about to expire. During his tenure of office Ragonath Rao has paid particular attention to the judicial department of the State, and has done his best to institute reforms. He has been instrumental in framing codes of civil and criminal procedure for the State, but their adoption depends on the will of the Maháráját. Rules for the management of jails and for insolvency courts have also been prepared. The Minister's efforts to bring

about improvements in the town of Indore and to strengthen the medical department of the State have been unfailing. Some years ago Indore had no jail worthy of the name; the town was a hot-bed of disease; there were no drains, and the city roads were generally impassable. The town dispensary was only kept up by the exertions of Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon. The town is now fairly kept and drained; the roads are lighted; the new jail building is on a good plan, and is substantial and clean. A dispensary has been built on the outskirts of the city, and is well attended, while attention has been paid to conservancy rules, and the staff of hospital assistants and vaccinators has been increased.

6. The difficulties which Ragonath Rao, or any other Minister the Mahárájá might appoint, would inevitably meet with in the administration of Indore, lie in the direction of reforms in the tenure of land, the collection of revenue and taxes, and the management of public works and education.

These matters are entirely under the Mahárájá's control.

CHAPTER III.:

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Gwalior Agency.

The Political Agent submits a lengthy report, containing many interesting statistics regarding the dominions of Mahárájá Sindia, more especially Gwalior and the surrounding district, and of the constitution of the Mahárájá's Court, and his mode of conducting business.

2. The most notable event of the year was the agreement entered into between the Mahárájá and the British Government on the subject of the salt trade. By this His Highness has opened his frontier and the whole area of his territory for the free entrance and sale of British-made salt, and undertaken to restrict the manufacture throughout Gwalior itself to a fixed quantity of inferior kinds of saline products, receiving an annual payment of Rs. 3,12,500 as compensation for the immediate sacrifice of revenue thus entailed.

3. Next was the presentation to the Mahárájá of the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, which took place, on 21st September 1878, in the great hall of the Jai Indar Bhawan palace.

4. Frontier politics were keenly watched during the year. The immediate effect of the news that British troops had crossed the border, on the Mahárájá, was an impulse to seek the presence of the Viceroy at Lahore, to give expression to his loyalty. Unfortunately, serious illness prevented His Highness from carrying out his intention, but on his recovery he visited Calcutta and took his place as senior G.C.S I., in the Chapter of the Order held at Government House on the 1st February 1879.

5. No new topics of importance have had to be mooted with the Durbar during the year, though several old ones have, at times, come up. On these points satisfactory responses have always been returned by the Minister; while, with regard to local references, either at the instance of the Brigadier-General or the Railway Engineers, it is sufficient to say that the reasonableness of the officers on the one hand, and the desire of the Durbar to oblige on the other, have made all matters easy of arrangement.

6. The rainfall during the year was 26 inches, which, though short of the average, compared favourably with the previous year, when only 14 inches fell. The distress of the previous year, however, continued to show itself during the year under report. All summer, and well on into autumn, the roadsides near the Lashkar and Morar were strewed with men, women, and children, in the last stage of emaciation, who had come in search of food. Measures of relief were organized by the Brigadier General and by the British community generally, and were entered into most cordially and liberally by His Highness the Mahárájá.

7. There was a severe outbreak of cholera among the troops at Morar; 43 deaths among the British officers and soldiers, and 63 among the Native troops.

8. The Political Agent submits the usual returns, and four received from the Durbar of—I, cases of dacoity in the Durbar territories,—II, Education,—III, Army distribution,—and IV, Thuggee.

9. The Mahárájá has lately imported machinery from England, with a view to setting up cotton-mills for the manufacture, in the first place, of khaki clothing for his army.

Bhopal Agency.

10. Captain Prideaux submits the report of this Agency, written by his predecessor, Colonel Willoughby Osborne, who vacated his appointment only two days before the completion of the official year.

11. Colonel Osborne returned from England in July 1878, and received charge of the Agency from Lieut.-Colonel W. Kincaid on the 17th of that month.

12. The rainfall was 42·9 inches, but it all fell within a few weeks: consequently the rain crops were indifferent, the wheat and gram fair, though below the average. But opium promises to yield a good crop. During the months of July, August, and September there was a good deal of cholera in the neighbourhood, but Sehore was comparatively free.

13. *Bhopal.*—Her Highness the Begum proffered the services of her troops and of the Bhopal Battalion for employment against Russia, and again for the campaign in Afghanistan. On the latter occasion the services of the Bhopal Battalion were accepted, and it marched on the 25th November 1878,—many of the guards in the Cantonment of Sehore being supplied from that date by Her Highness' troops.

On the 2nd November Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begum gave birth to her third child and second son. The Nawab devotes himself to improving the government of the State and the execution of public works of utility.

14. *Rájgarh and Narsingharh.*—The long-standing dispute, regarding sayer dues, between these States, has been settled, and the settlement duly carried out.

15. *Khilchipur, Kurwai, Makúdangarh, Muhámmadgarh, Pathári, Básoda, Laráwad.*—Nothing worthy of remark has occurred in these States, with the exception of Maksúdangarh, all are fairly governed; but the mismanagement of this State continues.

16. Nothing worthy of notice has occurred among the Guaranteed Thákurs under the Agency.

Bundelkhand Agency.

17. The rainfall, throughout this Agency, for the past year has been again deficient, only 23·6 inches falling, to an average of 47½. This deficiency, following upon that of the year before, when only 19 inches fell, seriously diminished the area of land capable of cultivation and caused a corresponding decrease in the harvest. The kharíf crops, though promising well, fell short owing to the want of moisture at the

critical time when the ear is filling out; the rabí crops, owing to the deficiency of water in the tanks, could only be sown on a limited area of land, and thus fell short of the average. Fortunately the grass crop was abundant. The people, though impoverished, have managed to hold out in hopes of a good monsoon this year; but the Political Agent prognosticates disastrous results to the province, should this hope not be fulfilled.

18. Cholera made its appearance in August at Nowgong. There were 4 cases among the Europeans of Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, all terminating fatally. In the Bazaar and among camp-followers there were 77 attacks, of which 40 proved fatal. In the Native States, out of 392 cases, 228 proved fatal. Fever also was prevalent.

19. Dr. Stratton reports a robbery of the Government mail, on the 25th January 1879, in Charkhári territory, this being only the second case of mail robbery which has occurred in the Native States of Bundelkhand since the mutinies. The mail-bag has not been recovered, and no clue to the robbers has been yet discovered. Eight cases of dacoity occurred, against twelve in 1877-78 and one in 1876-77. The majority of the perpetrators have hitherto escaped detection. No case of drug-poisoning has occurred.

20. The Bundelkhand Rajkumar College has been progressing favourably, the number of students having increased yearly from 18 in 1875-76 to 54 during the past year. The system of having the State local schools inspected by the Principal was commenced during the year.

21. With regard to public works, the bridging on the east and west high road has been pushed on with vigour, and the portion from Nowgong to Sutna station is expected to be completely bridged by the coming monsoon, with the exception of the great river Ken. At this river Dr. Stratton recommends a pukka causeway to be constructed. The north and south highroad which was from Banda to Saugor, and upon which there is much traffic, now merits attention. The expenditure on communications has been Rs. 54,682.

22. The east and west sections of the Bundelkhand State Railway has been deferred for the present, but the surveys and estimates for the north and south section, from Cawnpore to Man Ranipur, have been in hand.

23. There are no telegraph lines in Bundelkhand, and Dr. Stratton says the want is much felt; the nearest telegraph office to Nowgong is the railway office at Sutna, a distance of 100 miles.

24. The returns from the dispensaries show the number of admissions to have been 16,495, and of deaths 341. Total number of vaccinations, 40,847. An Agency Surgeon, with leisure to inspect outlying dispensaries and vaccination, is recommended. The total cost of dispensaries and vaccination has been Rs. 20,962.

25. The young Mahárájá of *Orchha* continues to do well and to improve his State. Notwithstanding the bad year and considerable expenditure upon public works, the debt has been cleared off, and the general revenue is improving. The Mahárájá is anxious for a railway in Bundelkhand, and would subscribe for this object.

26. In *Datia*, the Minister, Dewan Mannu Lal, died during the year, and Dewan Gharib Dass, the Mahárájá's priest, has been appointed in his place. Expenditure has been kept within income, and, with the exception of disputed accounts, all other debt has been cleared off.

27. *Samthar* has suffered severely from drought the last two years, but the young Mahárájá manages his resources well and gives employment to the poor upon public works.

28. In *Panna*, road-making and other works of utility have been progressing.

29. The Mahárájá of *Charkhári* still remains absent at Bindrabun, and his State consequently suffers.

30. *Ajaigarh*, *Chhatarpur*, and *Bijáwar* have suffered severely from the drought.

31. In *Baoni*, in spite of unfavourable harvests, the loan from Government is being rapidly repaid, and, it is hoped, will be completely cleared off next year.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

32. Lieut.-Colonel Berkeley took charge of this Agency in January 1879, from Captain Maitland, who had held charge from the departure of Lieut.-Colonel Bannerman on furlough to England, in November 1878.

33. A severe outbreak of cholera visited Rewah in August 1878. Some 500 cases occurred, of which 50 per cent. proved fatal. Smallpox prevailed in the hot weather, as usual, but not with great severity. The rainfall was deficient, being only 25·39 inches, as against 32·34 in the previous year. The rain crops, however, were in excess of the average; but the rabí crop was very poor.

34. *Rewah*.—Affairs continue much as reported last year, but the State is far behind others. The Dewan has done his best to meet the difficulties of his situation, having great strength of character and local experience; but the Political Agent finds it impossible to collect revenue with any degree of punctuality. The Agent to the Governor General visited Rewah in January 1879, and the Political Agent afterwards made a tour, during which he met many of the thákurs and landholders in their own homes.

The Criminal Courts disposed, in all, of 1,067 cases, in which 1,988 persons were implicated. Of these, there were 35 cases of murder and culpable homicide, involving 110 persons. The Political Agent accounts for the great number by the fact of several criminals, who had hitherto escaped arrest, having been apprehended and brought to trial. Almost all these violent crimes have been committed in frays arising from land disputes.

The Courts have continued to improve. A greater proportion of arrests have been made, convictions have been more frequent, and business has been despatched with greater regularity.

The working of the Civil Court has improved. All credit, under this head, is due to Pandit Het Ram, the Naib Dewan.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The total income for the year 1878-79 was	9,56,011	7	8
The total expenditure	8,39,175	14	6
Leaving a balance of	1,16,925	9	2

—the expenditure being higher than in the previous year, because the payment to establishments was for 14 months, as against 9 months before.

35. *Nagode.*—The Chief continues apathetic, and business is almost at a standstill.

36. *Maihar.*—There is no change in this State. The Chief is intelligent, and looks after his affairs well, according to his own ideas, but does not relish advice.

37. *Sohâwal.*—The Government of India conferred on the Rais the title of Râjâ, with a view to improve his status with reference to his turbulent brotherhood. The sanad was presented in Durbar on the 24th March 1879. The Political Agent hopes that this mark of favour and support will be beneficial.

38. *Kothi, Sitpura*—call for no remark, except that in Sitpura things go on well, and the debts are being paid off.

Western Malwa Agency.

39. Colonel Martin reports that there has been a fair average rainfall throughout this Agency, but, owing to its failure in the month of December, the spring crops suffered greatly. The opium yield, however, has been much above the average, and the hay crop has been extraordinarily abundant.

40. The health of the district has unfortunately continued bad fever, of the ordinary intermittent type, having prevailed to an extent never before experienced. The mortality from this cause has been great, not only among the old and weakly, but even among the able-bodied. Colonel Martin recommends a greater extension of dispensaries throughout the district, and there is no doubt but that the mortality arising from controllable diseases, like fever, could be greatly mitigated were there greater facilities for dispensing medicines to the masses.

41. Notwithstanding the facilities for crime which such a network of different adjoining States affords, so well has the public security been maintained that the Political Agent reports not a single case of dacoity to have come to his notice during the year. He reports that during no year hitherto has there been less crime, and that the "criminal classes have been perfectly quiet."

The case of dacoity which occurred in 1877 has been traced to a band of Meenas from Jaipur, and it is hoped they will all be brought to justice.

42. At Rutlam and Jaora there are excellent schools, but elsewhere, except at Agar, there were no schools of any description, and education was sadly neglected. Last year, however, Sindia sanctioned a grant for a school in the ancient city of Ujjain, and the building is now in progress.

43. Roads are being gradually extended, but still continue to be the most pressing necessity of the district. On the road between Agar and Ujjain, the earthwork of which was completed last year, the culverts and two expensive bridges are being attended to. No steps towards metalling have yet been taken.

The Holkar and Neemuch State Railway has been opened as far as Rutlam, and it is expected to be open as far as Mandsaur, through Jaora, by the end of the present year. The traffic is already very considerable, and promises well for the future of the line.

44. In *Joara* there has been little to notice during the year.

45. The Raja of *Rutlam* has completed his eighteenth year. He speaks English well, and gives fair promise. A full report of the State is submitted by the Superintendent.

46. The Raja of *Sailana* has changed the management of his State, and has promised to keep his expenditure within a fixed limit. It is hoped that his State will recover lost ground.

47. *Sítamau* still continues in a chronic state of embarrassment.

48. Nothing of note has occurred in *Piplauda*. Three of the principal guaranteed tankadars, receiving annuities from Holkar and Sindia, have died during the year. They have all left natural heirs.

Bhíl Agency.

49. The rainfall up to the end of December 1878 was 51 inches, being 16 in excess of the average. Owing to this superabundance, the autumn crops were very poor, and this, following upon the preceding year's scarcity, caused great distress among the poorer Bhíl population. The spring crops have been good, and the supply of water and fodder for the cattle is abundant.

50. The general health of the district has been good. Little or no cholera or smallpox occurred. After the monsoon, however, a bad type of fever prevailed. Vaccination, though less than last year, was very successful. The seven dispensaries throughout the district have done good work, the admissions numbering 11,544, against 9,714 last year.

51. Owing to the severe privations and distress of the poorer Bhíls, crime has increased. Numerous cases of dacoity, cattle-lifting, and robbery have occurred, chiefly in the border districts adjoining Kusalgarh.

52. Colonel Lester continues to urge the necessity of measures towards forest conservation throughout the wooded tracts of the district.

53. *Dhar.*—The revenue receipts of Dhar have been Rs. 6,86,795, against an expenditure of Rs. 6,48,240, giving a surplus of Rs. 38,555. The expenditure upon public works and relief works have been Rs. 81,638 against Rs. 56,358 last year.

54. The little State of *Bakhtgarh* continues to improve under the management of the Kamdar. Irrigation works are being carried out, and the revenue is increasing. Debt has been cleared off, and there is now a balance in hand.

55. *Jhábua* has suffered severely by the excess of rain,—63 inches, or nearly double the average, having fallen. Numbers are migrating across the Nerbudda, and the State has lost Rs. 10,000 in revenue.

56. *Ali Rajpur.*—Colonel Lester reports unfavourably of Ali Rajpur. The financial condition is bad, and this year the revenue has diminished by Rs. 21,000.

57. *Jobat.*—The management of Jobat under the new Kamdar is satisfactory, but this little State has suffered with the rest during the year, and, until seasons improve, it can make no attempt to pay off its debt.

Nothing worthy of notice has occurred during the year under review among the remaining petty States and Thákurats under the Bhíl Agency.

Deputy Bhíl Agency.

58. Pandit Saroop Narain reports that the year was one of continued anxiety. Disease and unfavourable rains tended greatly to exhaust the patience of the people. Smallpox and cholera prevailed with more or less severity from April till October, and the rains, though plentiful, were so unequally distributed that both kharíf and rabí crops were below the average. The natural consequence of scarcity showed itself in the increase of crime, principally petty theft.

59. *Mánpur (British).*—The crops of the pargana only showed an outturn of about 6 to 8 annas per rupee. The total revenue of the pargana, for the year under report, amounted to Rs. 9,891, showing an increase of Rs. 1,107 over the last year,—the increase being brought about partly by extension of cultivation and partly by the levy of a water-rate on land irrigated by wells constructed at Government expense.

Cultivation has improved during the year, the total area under cultivation being 7,633 bighas, as against 6,328 in the year 1877-78, showing an increase of 1,305 bighas.

During the past four years 18 wells have been constructed, at a cost to Government of Rs. 5,594. The water-rates, collected on land irrigated by these wells in the year under review, amounted to Rs. 394, and the Deputy Bhíl Agent estimates that when the wells are fully utilised the profit to Government will amount to about Rs. 800 per annum,—over 14 per cent. on the outlay.

60. *Barwáni.*—The tranquillity of the State was uninterrupted during the year. The poorer classes, who suffered from the scarcity, were fed on relief works, and some received advances of grain from the State and from the Sahukars.

The revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,06,518, showing an increase of Rs. 10,055 over the previous year. It is most gratifying to note the improvement in the finances of this State since it has been under management. In 1860, when it was first taken in hand, the revenue was only Rs. 23,000.

61. *Jámnia.*—The young Bhumia took up his residence this year in his new house at Kunjrod, the head-quarters of the Administration. He associates himself with the manager in the transaction of State business, and evinces interest in the work. The finances of the Bhumiat are in a healthy condition. The expenditure is within the receipts, and there is a balance of Rs. 14,032, of which Rs. 10,000 are in Government securities, one-half of the amount having been invested during the present year.

62. *Bhumias of Bhárúdpura, Kothide, and Chiktiabur.*—The peace of the district was well preserved, and the conduct of the Bhumias and Bhíls satisfactory under the most trying circumstances. The management of the Chiefships continues to be satisfactory, and their debts are being gradually paid off.

Goona Agency.

63. The monsoon throughout the Agency was a fairly good one, and the autumn crops were better than have been known for years; but, owing to the failure of winter rains, the spring crops were very poor, and the opium crop indifferent. The total rainfall was 32 inches.

64. The health of the district has not been good; great numbers of famine emigrants from Gwalior passed through the country on their return to their homes, worn out and emaciated. A sharp outbreak of cholera occurred in April, and fever of a bad type was prevalent.

65. Owing to the number of starving travellers, crime was rife, numerous cases of highway robbery, house-breaking and petty thieving having occurred.

66. The Dispensary at Goona is being more and more appreciated by the people. During the past year there were 1,048 admissions and 94 deaths. There were 1,817 people vaccinated. The cost of the establishment for the year has been Rs. 2,395-15-1.

67. A school, the want of which was before very much felt, was opened at Goona on the 1st January. English, Persian, Hindi, &c., are taught, and the attendance is already good.

68. The Rájá of *Rághogarh* is continuing to live quietly, and his debts are being gradually cleared off.

69. *Umri*, reported by Colonel Hall to be badly managed.

70. *Sirsi* has not improved, and the late bad seasons have caused a loss of revenue and depopulation throughout the State.

71. *Páron, Bhadaura, Garha,* and *Bajranggarh* are fairly managed and are progressing favourably.

72. In *Dharnáoda*, the young Thákur is a well-meaning lad. The Thákur has paid his nazráná to Sindia, amounting to Rs. 2,250 (Phoolsai.)

CHAPTER IV.:

JUDICIAL.

THE following Acts of the Supreme Legislature have been extended to cantonments in Central India :—

Foreign Department Notification No. 101J, dated 19th July 1878, defining the Presidency to which the dominions of Princes and States in Central India, in alliance with Her Majesty, belong, with respect to Act II of 1874 (the Administrator General's Act).

Foreign Department Notification No. 142J, dated 4th September 1878, extending to Morar Cantonment the provisions of Act XX of 1870 (an Act to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act) and Act I of 1877 (the Specific Relief Act).

Foreign Department Notification No. 167J, dated 11th October 1878, extending to Sutna the provisions of Act XXII of 1864 (Military Cantonment Act) and investing the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, with powers to try breaches of the rules of the said Act. Extending also to Sutna the rules framed under section 19 of Act XXII of 1864.

SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

COURT OF	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1878-79.								
	Pending at close of 1877-78.	Filed during 1878-79.	Total.	Disposed of during 1878-79.	Pending at close of 1878-79.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Average duration of cases.	Average value of suits.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Days.	Rs. A. P.
Political Agent, Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
" " Bhopal	48	553	601	548	53	77,430 3 4	9 15 1	2	141 4 8
" " Bundelkhand	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
" " Baghelkhand	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
" " Western Malwa	4	21	25	22	3	1,166 7 0	3 12 0	3·18	53 0 3
Bhil Agent, Bhopawar	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Deputy Bhil Agent, Mánpur	11	132	143	128	15	2,493 11 3	1 10 3	1·21	19 4 11
Political Assistant, Goona	13	17	30	25	5	983 10 0	0 11 6	16·96	39 5 6
Assistants to Agent, Governor-General, Indore.	71	325	396	329	67	21,438 4 9	4 5 0	2·50	63 3 2
TOTAL	147	1,048	1,195	1,052	143	1,04,182 4 4	6 13 2	2·44	99 5 1
Civil Judge's Court, Mhow	15	39	54	50	4	42,209 1 11	57 5 0	0·7	844 2 11
Small Cause Court, "	28	1,224	1,252	1,232	20	55,191 15 4	4 15 6	0·184	44 12 9
Civil Judge's Court, Morar	2	15	17	14	3	3,394 12 0	20 6 0	1·28	241 12 3
Small Cause Court, "	8	355	363	351	12	10,070 2 10	3 6 6	1·23	28 11 0
Civil Judge's Court, Neemuch	1	1	2	2	...	1,015 7 0	60 4 0	3·5	507 11 6
Small Cause Court, "	1	220	221	217	4	6,426 2 1	3 14 4	0·18	29 9 9
" " " Nowgong	2	174	176	174	2	2,857 0 0	3 4 1	1·23	16 6 8
TOTAL	57	2,028	2,085	2,040	45	1,21,154 9 2	5 12 10	0·477	59 6 3
GRAND TOTAL	204	3,076	3,280	3,092	188	2,25,336 13 6	6 2 5	1·145	72 15 7

2. During the last year 3,076 suits were filed, as against 3,088 in 1877-78. The value of suits in Political Courts, notably in Bhopal, has increased. The value of suits in Cantonment Courts show a slight increase in comparison with the preceding year. The aggregate increase of value of suits in all Courts is Rs. 39,589-14.

In Political Courts the average value of suits has been Rs. 99-5-1, and in Cantonment Courts Rs. 59-6-3, as against Rs. 83-12-4 and Rs. 51-12-3 respectively for the previous year.

The average cost of conduct of suits in Political Courts has been Rs. 6-13-2, and in Cantonment Courts Rs. 5-12-10, as against Rs. 5-3-5 and Rs. 5-5-3 respectively in the previous year.

The average duration of cases in Political Courts is 2·44, and in Cantonment Courts ·477, as against 8·60 and ·90.

The cases pending at the close of the past year were,—in Political Courts 143, in Cantonment Courts 45, total 188, as against 147 and 57 respectively, total 204.

The work in the Mhow Court, as usual, was very heavy, the number of suits disposed more than doubling those disposed of in all the other Courts.

3. *Registration.*—344 documents were registered in the past year in the Cantonment Magistrates' Courts of Mhow, Morar, Neemuch, and Nowgong; realising Rs. 451-8, as against 313 documents, realising Rs. 477, in the previous year.

SECTION II.—

State

COURT OF	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1877-78.		INSTITUTED DURING 1878-79.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Political Agent, Gwalior . .	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Bhopal . . .	9	6	242	187	251	193	...	...	1	1	21	16	66	47
„ „ Bundelkhand .	4	1	245	124	249	125	...	...	...	...	97	70	51	19
„ „ Baghelkhand .	...	...	20	9	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4
„ „ Western Malwa	6	3	69	29	75	32	...	...	1	...	23	8	12	4
Bhil Agent, Bhopáwar . .	...	...	55	41	55	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Deputy Bhil Agent, Mánpur .	9	6	169	113	178	119	...	...	1	1	7	4	31	25
Political Assistant, Goona . .	53	19	27	15	80	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8
Assistants to Agent, Governor General, Indore	21	11	83	71	104	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
TOTAL . .	102	46	916	593	1,018	639	...	...	3	2	148	98	199	110
Cantt. Magistrate, Mhow . .	2	2	432	284	434	286	...	...	...	...	10	7	159	87
„ „ Morar . .	...	...	434	240	434	240	...	...	1	1	14	6	72	..
„ „ Neemuch .	...	...	229	144	229	144	...	...	..	...	..	...	31	15
„ „ Nowgong .	1	1	229	a142	230	143	.	...	..	...	...	..	104	43
TOTAL . .	3	3	1,324	810	1,327	813	..	..	1	1	24	13	347	145
RAILWAY POLICE—														
Assistants to Agent, Governor-General's Court	...	..	63	42	63	42	...	...	..	..	...	..	9	9
Superintendent of Police's Court	..	..	9	8	9	8	.	.	.	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL . .	..		72	50	72	50	.	..	...	...	...	...	9	9
GRAND TOTAL .	105	10	2,312	1,463	2,417	1,502	...	..	4	3	172	111	565	264

Criminal Justice.

ment A.

Convicted.		Pending at close of 1878-79.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of case.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
6	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	2	6	4	2·75
153	124	10	5	251	193	8	8	...	...	...	...	84	78	61	38	153	124	1·50
86	33	15	3	249	125	8	8	1	1	...	...	25	10	52	14	86	33	6·33
10	4	1	1	20	9	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	10	4	18·5
35	18	4	2	75	32	3	3	...	8.	1	1	1	1	30	13	35	18	2·10
50	38	1	1	55	41	6	6	1	1	1	1	7	3	35	27	50	38	1·73
116	78	23	11	178	119	4	3	...	...	...	...	69	53	43	22	116	78	4·96
14	9	42	17	80	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	14	9	23·22
94	73	8	8	104	82	9	9	22	18	...	...	27	19	36	27	94	73	1·12
504	381	104	48	1,018	639	39	38	24	20	4	4	213	164	284	155	564	381	3·31
271	191	3	1	434	286	11	9	...	...	...	...	26	14	234	168	271	191	1·03
317	227	...	...	434	240	30	...	...	...	...	...	176	...	141	..	317	240	1·20
208	139	..	...	229	144	...	...	...		..	...	84	44	124	85	208	129	2·99
126	100	..	..	230	143	20	19	..	..	...	...	68	51	38	30	126	100	2·17
952	647	3	1	1,827	813	61	28	...	..	...	...	351	100	537	283	952	660	1·05
54	33	..	...	63	42	14	10	...	...	...	...	5	5	35	18	54	33	1·
9	8	..	...	9	8	5	5	.	...	..	..	1	1	3	2	9	8	2·88
63	41	...	...	72	50	19	15	...	...	...	.	6	6	38	20	63	41	1·36
1,570	1,069	107	49	2,417	1,502	119	81	24	20	4	4	573	270	869	458	1,570	1,082	2·22

SECTION II.—

State

	Nature of Crimes.	Pending at the close of 1877-78.		Instituted during 1878-79.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.	
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Political Courts.	Murder and attempted murder	3	2	28	17	31	19	...	...	...	...	4	3	14	4
	Culpable homicide	2	1	22	7	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2
	Dacoity	30	17	65	25	95	42	...	...	...	...	4	3	13	5
	Receiving stolen property	...	...	23	15	23	15	...	..	...	...	11	5	1	1
	Robbery on highway or elsewhere	5	1	52	11	57	12	...	...	...	...	12	3	7	1
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	53	20	256	177	309	197	...	...	1	..	86	61	56	22
	Miscellaneous offences	9	5	470	341	479	346	...	..	2	2	31	23	97	75
	Total	102	46	916	593	1,018	639	...	...	3	2	118	98	199	110
Cantonment Courts.	Murder and attempted murder	..	.	2	2	2	2	.	.		.	2	2	.	..
	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	..	..	...	..
	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
	Receiving stolen property	...	...	80	50	80	50	...	...	..	...	...	...	28	10
	Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...		..	2	.
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	373	287	373	287	...	..	...	.	8	3	77	30
	Miscellaneous offences	3	3	860	469	863	472	...	...	1	1	14	8	240	99
	Total	3	3	1,324	810	1,327	813	..	.	1	1	24	13	347	145
Railway.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	2	2	2	2	..	...	..	.	.	.	..	...
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	53	35	53	35		.		.			6	6
	Miscellaneous offences	.	...	17	13	17	13	..	..	.	..	..	.	3	3
	Total	.		72	50	72	50	..	...	.	..		...	9	9
	GRAND TOTAL	105	49	2,312	1,453	2,417	1,502		.	4	3	172	111	555	264

Criminal Justice,—continued.

ment B.

Convicted.		Pending at the close of 1878-70.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of cases.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
10	9	3	3	31	19	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	.	5	4	10	9	17·17
10	5	3	1	24	8	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	10	5	6·13
52	22	26	12	95	42	...	...	22	18	...	...	...	...	30	4	52	22	1·79
11	9	...	..	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	8	6	11	9	2·64
30	7	8	1	57	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	27	4	30	7	3·58
113	90	53	24	309	197	21	21	...	...	...	...	8	7	84	62	113	90	4·6
338	239	11	7	479	346	18	17	...	...	...	...	199	151	121	71	338	239	2·4
564	381	104	48	1,018	639	39	38	24	20	4	4	213	164	284	155	564	381	3·31
..	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·2
...	...	...	....	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	36	...	..	86	50	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	2	50	32	58	40	1·32
1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	1	2	1·2
288	248	..	...	373	287	54	24	..	...	..	...	26	6	208	100	288	252	1·73
605	303	3	1	803	472	5	2	...	...	...	...	322	102	278	142	605	306	1·70
952	647	3	1	1,327	813	61	28	...	...	...	...	351	109	537	283	952	620	1·65
2	2	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	2	2	1·
47	29	...	...	53	35	18	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	27	13	47	29	1·41
14	10	...	...	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	6	14	10	1·3
63	41	...	...	72	50	19	15	...	...	...	...	6	6	38	20	63	41	1·36
1,570	1,069	107	40	2,117	1,502	119	81	24	20	4	4	573	279	850	468	1,570	1,052	2·2

Statement C.

	Adjudicated in the Courts of			
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railway Police.	Total.
Murder and attempted murder	28	2	...	30
Culpable homicide	21	...	...	21
Dacoity	69	...	...	69
Receiving stolen property	23	86	2	111
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	49	3	...	52
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	256	373	53	682
Miscellaneous offences	468	860	17	1,345
Total	914	1,324	72	2,310

4. A comparison of the figures of the above statement with that of the previous year shows an increase in crime of 227. The number of persons tried in the Political, Cantonment, and Holkar and Sindhia Neemuch State Railway Courts were 914, 1,324 and 72 respectively, as against 923, 1,142 and 18 in the previous year.

The total number of cases to be disposed of was 1,502. The convictions were 1,579, out of 2,310 persons tried.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 49, and number of persons awaiting trial 107, as against 49 and 106 respectively in the previous year.

The number of persons sentenced to death was 4, and to transportation 24; 119 persons were whipped.

The average duration of trials in the Political and Cantonment Courts was 3·31 days and 1·65 days respectively, as against 4·27 and 1·94 in the previous year.

The number of witnesses who attended the Political Courts was 1,171, and of these 839 were detained for one day only. The average number of days for each was 1·48, as against 2·29 in the previous year. In the Cantonment Courts 1,580 witnesses attended, of which 1,530 were detained for one day only. The average number of days for each was 1·14 days, as against ·88 in the previous year.

SECTION III.—*Police.*

5. The number and cost of Police maintained is given in the following statement:—

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all grades.		COST.	*Men of all grades.*		COST.	*Men of all grades.*		COST.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	8	166	20,040 0 0	...	148	12,758 0 10	8	314	32,798 0 10
Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	303	30,467 8 7	...	303	30,467 8 7
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railway Police.	...	86	14,493 0 0	...	...	...	...	86	14,493 0 0
TOTAL	8	252	34,533 0 0	...	451	43,225 9 5	8	703	77,758 9 5

The number of mounted Police is 8, and of foot 703. The total cost of maintenance is Rs. 77,758-9-5, which is divided as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
British Government	20,040	0	0
Local State Funds	43,225	9	5
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railways	14,493	0	0

The Superintendent of Railway Police, Mr. J. M. Berrill, reports that at the commencement of the year Police were maintained on the open part of the line, namely, between Khundwa and Ujjain. In July another section of 49 miles of line was opened, with five more stations, and the police force proportionally increased. The crime returns show 22 cases of housebreaking, out of which 18 per cent. were convicted, and 135 cases of theft, of which 44 per cent. were convicted.

Mr. Berrill points out that the strength of the Railway Police was fixed with reference only to the requirements of the stations, and that most of the burglaries which occurred were committed on the houses of railway employés.

In reviewing the general qualification of the Police, Mr. Berrill reports the physique good, professional knowledge indifferent, and conduct as a body not good, six men, or seven per cent. of the force, having been convicted of theft. Six men were dismissed and five fined departmentally.

Mr. Berrill brings to notice the efficient manner in which Mr. Inspector Bala Pershad has performed his duties.

SECTION IV.—*Jails.*

6. The following statement gives in detail the Jail Statistics of the Central India Agency for the year under review :—

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS								EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.								REMARKS.
	In Jail on 1st April 1878.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	During the year.					Rations of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Clothing of prisoners.	Fixed establishment.	Extra establishment.	Total.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	
				Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.									
									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Indore	235	266	501	24	...	10	213	247	8,641 9 1	873 12 0	1,988 8 0	3,792 0 0	1,988 15 1	16,384 12 2	249·15	65 5 9	
Gwalior	28	212	240	33	...	4	158	195	886 7 2	212 4 0	18 9 3	1,686 10 11	47 8 6	2,851 7 10	31·	91 15 8	
Schore	22	96	118	5	...	1	63	69	790 3 3	143 12 8	86 9 9	720 0 0	83 9 9	1,823 3 5	30·	60 12 4	
Nowgong	28	162	185	66	...	1	70	137	1,490 9 8	188 2 3	71 13 6	1,644 0 0	.....	3,394 9 5	37·05	91 9 7	
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
Agar	17	69	86	20	...	2	39	70	907 2 2	376 0 11	133 10 9	756 0 0	.....	2,172 13 10	19·5	111 1 3	
Sirdarpore	21	44	65	3	...	2	38	43	1,195 0 0	53 0 0	152 0 0	84 0 0	.....	1,484 0 0	27·	54 15 4	
Manpur	7	40	47	1	3	1	36	41	317 11 5	45 15 1	35 5 0	.....	.....	398 15 6	7·9	50 8 0	
Goona	16	10	26	6	...	...	10	16	457 13 8	50 12 0	34 12 9	936 0 0	.....	1,479 5 5	13·4	113 12 8	
TOTAL	369	899	1,268	167	3	21	627	818	14,686 7 5	1,942 10 11	1,621 5 0	9,618 10 11	2,120 1 4	29,989 3 7	415·	72 4 2	
Cantonment Lock-ups.																	
Mhow	1	539	540	108	...	...	432	540	... 272 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 2 0	5·	54 6 9	
Morar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
Neemuch	4	333	337	25	...	2	298	325	12 497 0 0	87 14 5	22 7 0	48 0 0	.....	645 5 5	10·5	61 7 4	
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	5	872	877	133	...	2	730	865	12 769 2 0	87 14 5	22 7 0	48 0 0	.....	917 7 5	15·5	59 2 7	
GRAND TOTAL	374	1,771	2,145	300	3	23	1,357	1,683	462 15,455 9 5	2,030 9 4	1,643 12 0	9,666 10 11	2,120 1 4	30,906 11 0	430·5	71 12 7	

CHAPTER V.:

REVENUE.

Opium.—THE statement in the margin shows the number of chests that passed the scales during the year ending 31st March 1879, and the amount of duty realised. The total number of chests weighed was 32,897½, representing in duty paid to Government Rs. 2,13,83,375, being 10,102½ chests, or Rs. 65,66,625, less than the estimate for the year.

Year ending 31st March 1879.	Number of chests.	Amount of duty.
		Rs.
Estimate	43,000	2,79,50,000
Actual	32,897½	2,13,83,375
Decrease	10,102½	65,66,625

In addition to the above amount, Rs. 14,320 were realised by the sale of stamped paper for hoondees in payment of the duty.

The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rs. 12,120.

Of the 32,897½ chests, the weighments were made as follows:—

At Indore	12,907½ chests.
„ Rutlam	2,833 „
„ Dhár	319 „
„ Ujjain	11,336 „
„ Oodeypore	4,681 „
„ Jaora	821 „
TOTAL	32,897½ chests.

The one-rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, and Jaora for the construction and repairs of roads used by the opium traffic is as follows:—

	Rs.
Indore	12,907½
Ujjain	11,336
Rutlam	1,629
Jaora	425
TOTAL	26,297½

2. The following tables give the sources and amount of the ordinary Imperial revenue, the contributions by Native States to Contingents, the tributes and fixed payments for istimrár lands, and the details of the local funds:—

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue, abkaree, &c.				22,679	10	5
Sale of stamps				28,826	5	0
Imperial fees and receipts				1,429	10	9
Electric Telegraph	79,761	8	4			
Postal	1,56,188	8	3	2,35,950	0	7
Miscellaneous				5,428	1	6

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	3,04,985	8	1
Tributes assigned to British Government	2,86,722	5	2
Tributes paid through British Government	80,594	13	8
Fixed payments for istimrár land	.....		
GRAND TOTAL	11,46,166	7	2

III.—Revenue.

Name of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 31st March 1879.
	Balance on 1st April 1878.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collections and management of superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to shares in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	81,756 14 4	1,65,779 10 8	2,47,536 9 0	7,007 13 7	40,990 8 9	3,032 14 5	35,636 15 4	660 0 0	9,810 10 1	...	88,154 12 3	1,85,293 10 5	62,242 14 7
II.—Political Agencies and Mánpur Pargana Funds.	14,808 13 11	91,413 5 2	1,06,222 3 1	28,197 13 11	27,949 14 6	5,644 3 4	5,914 14 3	2,189 1 4	1,786 0 2	...	22,053 14 11	93,735 14 5	12,486 4 8
III.—Fund raised for special purposes.	33,187 3 10	50,801 11 11	83,988 15 9	12,580 0 0	1,358 12 11	...	1,538 0 0	6,807 10 7	12,047 5 6	...	14,846 15 11	49,178 12 11	34,810 2 10
IV.—Collections from Local Road dues, &c.	11,551 6 2	18,291 14 10	29,843 5 0	2,817 0 0	428 2 6	...	5,160 10 6	...	246 7 0	13,864 2 0	927 5 6	23,443 11 6	6,399 9 6
GRAND TOTAL.	1,41,304 6 3	3,26,286 10 7	4,67,591 0 10	50,602 11 6	70,727 6 8	8,677 1 9	48,250 8 1	9,656 11 11	23,890 6 9	13,864 2 0	1,25,983 0 7	3,51,652 1 3	1,15,938 15 7

CHAPTER VI.:
EDUCATION.

Tabular statement exhibiting the working of the Schools in the Central India Agency, of which returns have been received.

Class of Schools.	No. of Schools.			Average daily attendance of pupils.	Expenditure during 1878-79.			Source and Amount of Income during 1878-79.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from Local Funds and Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agency and Cantonment Schools.	7	1	8	740·0	32,196	5,712	37,908	12,430	12,299	11,164.	4,743	40,636
Mánpur and Native States' Schools.	84	1	85	2,766·0	32,231	5,693	37,924	961	19,419	120	55	20,555
Military Schools ...	4	...	4	218·0	2,454	253	2,707	900	963	850	255	2,968
GRAND TOTAL ...	95	2	97	3,724·0	66,881	11,658	78,539	14,291	32,681	12,134	5,053	64,159

Report by the Principal, Indore Residency College.

2. *The Residency College.*—The general condition of the Residency College during the past year has been satisfactory. The number of students on the rolls and the average number attending school daily have increased. Two candidates for matriculation appeared at the last examination of the Calcutta University, and both were successful, one passing in the First Division, and one in the Second Division.

In the general examination of the Malwa schools, held in April, the Residency College again took the first place. Mr. Khory, the Head Master appointed last year, has done very good work. His services have been a great gain to the College. The Rajkumar classes have made some progress, although study has been much interrupted by frequent holidays. Every excuse is sought for leave to return home, and some of the young Chiefs have only spent two or three months of the year in Indore.

3. *The Indore City School.*—The Indore City School is the principal educational institution in the Mahárájá Holkar's territory. It has long borne a good name, and it continues, as hitherto, to afford an excellent education to Maráthi-speaking students.

In the last general examination of the Malwa schools, the Indore City School took the second place; and of five students who appeared at the last matriculation examination of the Calcutta University, one passed.

4. *The Dewás School.*—The Dewás School has been thoroughly reorganized this year; and I have no doubt that it will soon take a good place among the schools of Malwa. It is maintained by both States, and the new school-house will stand on common ground.

5. *The Dhar School.*—The Dhár School has not done very well during the past year; of three candidates sent up for matriculation in November, all failed; and in April, of twenty-one students who appeared at the general examination not one passed. There are altogether 19 schools in the State of Dhar,—1 English, 2 Persian, 5 Maráthi, 9 Hindi, 1 Sanskrit and 1 girls' school. The number of pupils in all has increased by 60, showing 723, against 663 of last year.

6. *Bakhtgarh School.*—The new English school at Bakhtgarh has made a very good start, and great credit is due to the late Head Master, M. Asad Khan, who has now been promoted to the charge of the preparatory school for young Thákurs established by Colonel Lester at Sirdarpore.

7. *Jhábua.*—There are elementary schools at Jhábua, Thándla, Rámbhapur, and Ránapur, with an aggregate attendance of 157 pupils.

8. *Ali Rájpur.*—The school at Rájpur does credit to the Head Master, Lakshman Rao; considering the means at his disposal and the material he has had to work with, his results are excellent.

9. *Mánpur.*—In our own pargana of Mánpur, there are four schools, teaching about 100 boys. That at Mánpur itself is getting on well, and sent up this year three candidates for a third-class certificate in the general examination. Of these, one was successful.

10. *Barwáni.*—Barwáni has twelve schools, educating nearly 380 children; of these, two are girls' schools. The High School is making good progress. This year one of the students passed the general examination in the second class.

11. *Ujjain.*—The Maháráját Sindia has sanctioned a grant for a school-building at Ujjain, and a suitable site has been selected by the Political Agent.

12. *Rutlam.*—The Central College at Rutlam is one of the largest and best endowed schools in Central India, and it will one day, I have no doubt, if it continues under its present management, be in every respect a model institution. This year, however, it has not been very successful in the general examination—only passing one boy out of sixteen; and the four candidates it sent up for matriculation in November all failed. At the end of this year it will have an opportunity of retrieving its position. Mr. McArthur, the Head Master, in addition to his other duties, assists the Rája with his studies.

13. *Jaora.*—The Jaora School did very well in the general examination, passing the three students it sent up; yet, upon the whole, it is not in a very satisfactory state. The English classes are poorly attended, and the staff of teachers is small; while in the Persian Department the attendance of both teachers and pupils is very irregular. The new Superintendent of State Education, M. Raza Hussain, M.A., is thoroughly in earnest about reform, and, if he is supported, I have no doubt but that he will effect a change for the better.

14. *Sehore.*—The High School at Sehore has a daily attendance of more than 260 boys. The Political Agent observes that great credit is due to Mr. Mears for his persevering zeal and energy. The Printing, Lithographic, and Book-binding Departments established within the last seven years promise to develop advantageously, and may, if fostered judiciously, grow into an industrial branch of the school. An Inspector of Schools from the Central Provinces examined the school in May. He writes—

"I think it desirable to express my entire confidence in the management of the school by the Head Master, Mr. Mears. I attribute much of the healthy tone of the school and harmonious action of the several masters to his tact and judicious management. Ever since I have known the school it has steadily improved, and it now holds a very good position among the schools of its class that I have seen."

It must be remembered, however, that the Sehore School is affiliated to the Calcutta University, and that it at one time taught up to the standard of matriculation. It is to be regretted that it has discontinued to do so. The total annual cost of this school amounts to Rs. 13,250, and the fees collected for the past year came to only Rs. 519. For a school that does not teach up to the entrance standard, this is a very heavy charge, and the fees are altogether disproportionate to the cost. The Residency School, a much smaller and cheaper institution, collected last year upwards of Rs. 1,000 in fees.

15. *The Girls' School, Sehore.*—The Political Agent speaks very highly of the Girls' School in his report, dated May 20th; but the Inspector of Schools, writing on the previous day, pronounces a very unfavourable opinion. If there was any falling off noticeable, it was probably due to

the fact that Mrs. Mears, the accomplished Head Mistress, was away on leave when the examination was held. There are now about 80 girls on the rolls; and the school has undoubtedly done, and is doing, a great deal of good.

16. *The Rajkumar College, Nowgong.*—The Rajkumar College at Nowgong continues to prosper. The numbers steadily increase: beginning in 1875 with 18, there are now 54 young chiefs on the rolls. The Agent to the Governor-General visited it when on tour, and was much pleased with what he saw. There is good work being done both in the school-room and play-ground. The Political Agent is making arrangements for Mr. Mather, the Principal, to inspect periodically the State schools round about. Returns have been received from 47 of these schools, showing that they have each an average daily attendance of 31 boys, and cost, on an average, Rs. 35 a month each.

17. *Baghelkhand.*—The schools at Rewa, Maihar, Nagode, Sohâwal and Kothi are fairly attended; but the Chiefs are said to take but little interest in their success.

18. *Gwalior.*—There are 92 State schools in Gwalior, with an aggregate of 2,777 pupils. About one person in a thousand of the population receives some education from the State. These schools are distributed over 17 districts, and cost in all Rs. 25,692 per annum, or on an average less than Rs. 24 a month. Of the Lashkar College the Political Agent says:

"It is well superintended by Sir M. Filose, well placed as regards site and building, and well worked altogether."

19. *Goona.*—The new school at Goona has been fairly started. The Mahárájá Sindia and the neighbouring chiefs have come forward with contributions, and there is no lack of boys anxious to be admitted.

20. Result of General Examination of Malwa Schools held in April 1879 :—

SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN												Total number sent up.	Total number passed.	PERCENTAGE OF PASSED STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS.		
	CLASS I.				CLASS II.				CLASS III.								
		Passed.				Passed.				Passed.							
	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.			I.	II.	III.
1.—Residency College, Indore	9	2	2	4	4	1	2	3	7	5	2	7	20	14	44·4	75·0	100
2.—Indore City School	5	...	...	...	5	1	2	3	7	1	2	3	17	6	...	60·0	42·8
3.—Rutlam Central College	6	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	16	1	16·6	...	...
4.—Dhár High School	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
5.—Dewás „ „	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	5	1	1	2	8	3	...	50·0	40·0
6.—Jáora „ „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	3	3	...	50·0	...
7.—Mhow Zoroastrian School	2	...	...	...	6	1	3	4	12	...	1	1	20	5	...	66·6	8·3
8.—Barwáni High School	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	50·0	...
9.—Mánpur „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	33·3
TOTAL	25	2	3	5	36	3	10	13	50	8	8	16	111	34			

CHAPTER VII.:

PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS.

Review by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, on the Annual Progress Report of the Chief Engineer on the Public Works Department of the Administration for 1878-79.

THE Annual Report of the Administration of Public Works is submitted by Major Swetenham, who held charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for five months of the year.

The grant from Imperial funds as finally fixed was Rs. 8,94,000; the outlay was Rs. 8,42,950. Contributions from Native States and local funds amounted to Rs. 2,65,409, the whole of which was expended, the total outlay for the year on public works being Rs. 11,08,359.

The military works in Central India comprise the cantonments of Mhow, Indore, Neemuch, Sutna, and Sirdarpore.

The civil charge, besides buildings in the stations of Mhow, Indore, Gwalior, Sirdarpore and Sutna, includes 1,400 miles of road in different parts of Central India. No new work of importance was commenced during the year under review, but the report shows the progress that has been made in roads under construction, and that the maintenance and repair of existing works have been carefully supervised.

Colonel A. Cadell, R.E., who has for 11 years held the appointment of Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, was in January 1879 appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department. I have frequently brought to the notice of the Government of India the value of Colonel Cadell's services while in charge of the Public Works Administration of this Agency. It is to him that we owe the success that has attended efforts to open up the country, and under his supervision most of the existing roads in Central India and Bundelkhand have been planned and constructed. I have to acknowledge with feelings of gratitude the ready assistance and valuable advice I have at all times received from Colonel Cadell during the 11 years he has been associated with the Central India Agency. Colonel Cadell is succeeded by Colonel Lindsay Russell, R.E., who joined his appointment as Chief Engineer for Central India on 6th February 1879.

H. D. DALY, *Lieut.-General,*
Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

Annual Progress Report of Public Works under Central India Agency for the year 1878-79.

THE grant originally assigned to Central India from Imperial funds was Rs. 8,69,000. This was subsequently increased, and the final grant stood at Rs. 8,94,000. The outlay was Rs. 8,42,950.

The outlay from contributions and local funds was Rs. 2,65,409.

The total expenditure for the year, therefore, was Rs. 11,08,359. The charges for establishment amounted to Rs. 3,00,941, or 27·15 per cent. on the total outlay.

Military.

Mhow.—In the Artillery Lines, good progress was made with a set of new buildings required for the Horse Artillery. Three single-storied barracks and their subsidiary buildings, a quarter-guard and cells, gun-shed, forge and shoeing-shed, and canteen were nearly ready for occupation at the end of the year. The harness-room, artificers' shop and skittle-alley were being roofed in, and the superstructure of quarters for staff serjeants had been commenced. A ward was added to the camp-followers' hospital during the year, and the earthwork and bridging of a new road to the Artillery Lines were completed.

In the Cavalry Lines, a skittle-alley was converted into a cart-shed for the hospital, and the roofs of three family barracks were renewed.

In the British Infantry Lines, the roofs of five family barracks were renewed.

The arsenal workshops and Commissariat godown No. 8 were re-roofed, and a new bakery containing two ovens was constructed.

In addition to the above, many minor works were carried out and the buildings, roads, and drains, were kept in good repair.

The project for the water-supply of the cantonments remained under the consideration of the Government of India.

Indore.—Upper windows were provided in the barracks of British Infantry, and an asphalted floor in the hospital.

The work commenced in 1877-78, of improving the huts of the Bombay Native Infantry by raising the walls and supplying new roofs, was completed.

Sirdarpore.—A magazine for the Malwa Bhíl Corps was commenced.

Neemuch.—In the new Artillery Lines, the quarter-guard, cells, gun-shed, stables, harness-rooms and artificers' shop were completed and handed over for occupation. A forge and shoeing-shed was also nearly ready.

In the old Artillery Lines, one of the barracks was converted into a hospital and dispensary for staff and details.

Arm-racks were provided for the Native Infantry Regiment. The buildings and roads were kept in good order, and with the aid of local funds a great number of wells in cantonment were deepened with a view to increase the water-supply.

Sutna.—A magazine rifle-range and hospital stable for the detachment of Native Cavalry were completed, and a hospital for the men was commenced.

Civil Buildings.

Mhow.—Additional quarters for Post Office runners were provided.

Indore.—The cemetery was enlarged. Two additional wards in the Central Jail were commenced.

Sirdarpore.—A new cemetery completed.

Gwalior.—Verandahs were provided on two sides of the post-office.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Indore and Khundwa Road.—The portion of this road now under the Central India Administration, about 38 miles in length, has been maintained in good order. So also the branch road, 11 miles long, from Simrole to Mhow.

Agra and Bombay Road.—The length of road within the Central India Agency is 458 miles. The portion north of Gwalior is maintained as a first-class road. During the past year, in consequence of the completion of the railway from Agra to Dholepore, the traffic along the road between the latter place and Gwalior increased very considerably, and the receipts at the Chambal boat bridge and ferry amounted to Rs. 30,379, against Rs. 27,000 in the previous year.

From Gwalior through Indore to Boregarh, the road is maintained as a second-class road. Near Indore the traffic was sensibly greater than in previous years, owing to the importation of grain from Shájapore and surrounding parts for despatch by railway to the seaports and elsewhere; but at the southern extremity of the line the traffic has continued to fall off, the receipts at the Khull crossing having been Rs. 6,133 only, against Rs. 7,161 in 1877-78.

The only, original works undertaken on this road during the past year were the enlargement of two bridges near Indore, and an extension of the masonry causeway across the Parbuttee river.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.—This road, 160 miles in length, has been maintained in fair order.

The first 20 miles (in Holkar's and Sindia's Sections) are completed.

In the Dhár Section, 38 miles, the bridging is complete, and the soling coat of metal has been spread. The upper layer of metal has been laid down in 5 miles, and collection for the rest is progressing.

In the Rutlam and Sillana Sections, 41 miles, all minor bridges have been completed. Five large streams are still unbridged. The soling coat of metal has been completed, and collection of metal for the travelling coat of about 22 miles has progressed fairly.

The remainder of this road was completed some years ago, with exception of the bridging of eleven rivers between Rutlam and Neemuch. Causeways have been provided for some of these rivers, and will shortly be completed for the rest.

Dhár Branch Road.—This is 12 miles long, connecting the town of Dhár with the Mhow and Neemuch Road, and has been maintained in order.

Dewás and Ashta Road.—The funds for the construction of this road, which will be 25 miles in length, have been rather limited. The first 7 miles have been completed, and the 11 following miles also, with exception of some metalling. In the remaining 7 miles there has been no progress. The greater part of the line passes through Sindia's territory.

Ujjain and Dewás Road.—This is 23 miles long, and has been maintained in order.

Ujjain and Agar Road: total length, 42 miles.—The earthwork, chiefly in embankments, has been completed for about 31 miles, and 26

minor bridges in this portion have been finished or are well advanced. Two large bridges over the Peela and Jheela rivers have been commenced.

Branch Roads about Gwalior: length, 24 miles.—These have been kept in good repair.

Gwalior and Etawa Road: length, 60 miles from Morar to the Chambal river.—In the first section (46 miles long) the earthwork has been completed, and the first coating of metal consolidated. Metal for the upper layer has been collected. All the minor bridges completed or well advanced. The rest of the road is metalled and bridged, and has been kept in order.

Gwalior and Jhansi Road: length, 65 miles.—This road has been maintained in fair order, but the enormous traffic which passes over the northern part of the road renders it necessary to increase the width of metalled roadway in that part, and endeavour will be made to carry out this work.

Jhansi and Sipri Road: length, 61 miles.—This road has been kept in good order. It is bridged throughout, except at the river Sind, across which a causeway has been constructed. Metalling has been provided only in parts where the road traverses black soil.

Jhansi and Calpee Road.—The length within the Central India Agency is 48 miles, bridged and metalled throughout, and has been kept in good order.

Jhansi and Nowgong Road: length, 63 miles.—The road has been maintained in good repair. The two rivers, the Betwa and Dessan, which are unbridged, are crossed by pile bridges in the fair season and by boats in the rains.

Nowgong and Sutna Road.—This road, 100 miles long, connects the station of Nowgong with the East India Railway at Sutna, and is divided into four sections.

The first section, 14 miles from Nowgong to Chattarpore, is bridged and metalled throughout.

The second section, 30 miles, is bridged, and one layer of metal has been consolidated, but the second coat of metal has not yet been provided, for want of funds. The Ken river at the end of this section is crossed by a trestle bridge in the fair season.

The third section, from the Ken to Punna, 13 miles, is bridged, with exception of the Sumbooa river, but only partially metalled as yet. The section crosses the Punna Ghat, and since the opening of the road a considerable trade has been developed. A bridge across the Sumbooa, consisting of five arches of 36 feet span, has been well advanced, and will, it is thought, be made available for traffic during the present year.

The fourth section, 26 miles, from Punna to Nagode, is bridged throughout and metalled with one coat of metal, except in one short length.

The fifth section, 17 miles, from Nagode to Sutna, has been completed with exception of the bridge over the Sutna river. This bridge, consisting of nine openings of 45 feet, will, it is hoped, be open for traffic during the current year.

Nowgong and Srinugger Road: length, 21 miles.—This is metalled and bridged throughout. Some drainage-works and additional culverts were completed near Nowgong during last year.

Sutna and Bela Road.—This road, 23 miles in length, connects Rewah with the Railway at Sutna. It is bridged and metalled throughout, except at the Tonse river, across which a permanent causeway has been constructed.

Great Deccan Road, from Jokye to Rewah, 72 miles in length.—This road was transferred from the Central Provinces in 1877-78. The portion from Jokye to Myhere is being brought into a state of efficient repair, and similar improvements will be carried out in the other portion to the extent of the funds available.

Banda and Sagar Road.—The length within the Central India Agency is 61 miles from Imlia to Heerapore. The road was maintained in good order, but the 25 miles at the southern end are not yet bridged or metalled.

Nagode and Kalinger Road.—This road, 35 miles long, is maintained as a fair-weather road.

E. SWETENHAM, *Major,*

Offg. Chief Engineer for Central India.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1.—Indore	3,999 11 7	388 0 0	4,387 11 7	This sum was actually expended by the Public Works Department, whereas the amount credited on this account, on account of Bazaar Fund during this year, is Rs. 6,902-11-7.
2.—Gwalior Agency	...	353 14 10	353 14 10	
3.—Bhopal Agency	1,762 12 7	15,194 2 8	16,956 15 3	
4.—Western Malwa Agency	210 5 0	548 11 7	759 0 7	
5.—Bhil Agency	1,142 0 0	1,276 0 0	2,418 0 0	
6.—Goona Agency	136 10 3	585 8 6	722 2 9	
7.—Mánpur Pargana (Road and School Municipal Funds)	...	550 0 0	550 0 0	
8.—Baghelkhand Agency	...	...	...	
9.—Bundelkhand Agency	523 5 6	259 11 3	783 0 9	
10.—Mhow Cantonment	12,154 3 0	10,058 13 9	22,213 0 9	
11.—Morar Cantonment	...	4,219 11 4	4,219 11 4	
12.—Neemuch Cantonment	11,666 11 8	406 6 6	12,073 2 2	
13.—Nowgong Cantonment	1,930 1 8	613 6 4	1,943 8 0	
14.—Sipri Cantonment	...	96 11 0	96 11 9	
15.—Mehidpore Cantonment	927 4 0	691 15 2	1,619 3 2	
16.—Malwa Dharamsalla Fund	...	...	...	
17.—Indore School Fund	...	167 12 11	167 12 11	
TOTAL	33,853 1 3	35,410 14 7	69,263 15 10	

Annual Progress Report of the Sindia State Railway during the year 1878-79.

Open Section, Agra to Dholepore.

THE only works of importance which remained to be completed on this section at the commencement of the year were Khari and Bangunga bridges. As stated in the last Annual Progress Report, these rivers were crossed by temporary diversions when the section was opened for general traffic on the 10th January 1878. Every exertion was made to push on the work of these bridges, which were completed and opened for traffic respectively on the 30th May and 12th June 1878. The layers of conglomerate and soft stone met with in the wells of the north abutment of the Bangunga Bridge caused great trouble, and it required all the efforts of the contractors to finish this bridge before the rains. As specified in the contract, the section of the line from Agra to Dholepore was thus practically completed by the contractors before the end of June 1878. Whatever little work remained to be done on this section was completed by the 31st December 1878.

Unopened Section, Dholepore to Gwalior.

2. The following is a *résumé* of the progress made up to the close of the year under review with the works on the section, Dholepore to Gwalior.

Earthwork.

3. At the commencement of the year this work was going on slowly, on account of scarcity of labour, all or nearly all having been absorbed in the bridge-work. As soon as sufficient labour became available, the earthwork was pushed on, so that by the close of the year it was nearly completed, except on the heavy bank in south approach to the Chumbal Bridge.

Bridge-work.

4. All the minor bridges and culverts are finished. Of the large bridges, the state of progress made with each is given below :—

Chumbal Bridge,—two spans of 150 feet and twelve spans of 200 feet :—

North abutment, sinking finished, and wells hearted up with concrete.

No. 1 Pier raised 90 feet above summer water-level.
„ 2 „ „ 96 „ „ „
„ 3 „ „ 31 „ „ „
„ 4 „ Ashlar platform completed.
„ 5 „ raised 26 feet above summer water-level.
„ 6 „ 1st course of Ashlar platform finished.
„ 7 „ raised 49 feet above summer water-level.
„ 8 „ „ „ „ „
„ 9 „ completed, except girder beds.

Sinking of wells of piers Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, and that of south abutment progressing fairly.

Koari Bridge,—three spans of 100 feet and two spans of 40 feet. Piers nearly, completed and girders are in course of erection.

Lalour Nullah,—one span of 40 feet; arch completed.

Asun Bridge,—four spans of 100 feet; girders all erected, piers want finishing.

Sunk Bridge,—three spans of 100 feet; masonry nearly finished and girders are in course of erection.

Gwalior Nullah,—three spans of 40 feet; completed.

Level-crossings. 5. All level-crossings have been nearly completed.

Fencings. 6. A large number of fence-posts have been delivered, but mound and ditch have not yet been begun.

Ballasting. 7. The full quantity of ballast required for the line from Dholepore to Gwalior has been collected, and nearly all spread.

Permanent way. 8. A start was made with platelaying on the unopened part of the line in February 1879, and by the close of the official year the line was laid in a length of about 13 miles from Koari river to within 13 miles of Gwalior station.

Stations and buildings. 9. Assuming that 1·0 signifies completion of a work, the progress done up to the close of the year is represented thus—

Passenger station	·85
Goods. do.	·80
Station machinery	·80
Do. sidings	·75
Staff quarters	·90

It will thus be seen that all the works required under the head "Stations and Buildings" are nearly completed.

Probable date of opening the section, Dholepore to Gwalior. 10. It is the intention of the Government of India to open the railway on the south of the Chumbal river in November 1879. They also agree to extend till 15th December 1880 the time allowed under the contract for completion of the Chumbal Bridge; but it is hoped that Mr. Glover will, consistently with his own interests, open the line at the earliest practicable date.

Expenditure compared with budget grant. The original budget allotment for expenditure in India during the year was Rs. 24,25,000. This was found impracticable to work up to, and in the regular budget-estimate submitted to Government, a saving of Rs. 1,55,229 on the Indian grant was shown, after providing in the budget a sum of Rs. 4,40,000 for rolling-stock. As this could not be supplied during the year, the Government of India reduced the regular estimate for Indian outlay during the year to Rs. 18,30,000. It will be seen from the accompanying statements that this grant has been worked up almost in full, only a sum of Rs. 1,436 representing the unexpended portion.

Change in the formation of divisions. 11. The maintenance of way and works of the open line from Agra to Dholepore was transferred to the charge of the Manager, Rajputana State Railway, on the 1st October 1878; and the two executive divisions were amalgamated on the 20th February 1879 into one, called the "Construction Division," extending from Dholepore to Gwalior.

AGRA:
20th May 1879

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway.

PART I.—*Approximate Appropriation Account for the year 1878-79.*

Main heads of expenditure.	Grant.		Outlay.	Difference.	
	As per Budget Order.	As per Regular Estimate.		Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	...	...	—2,000	2,000	...
Land	...	1,200	7,695	...	6,495
Contruction of line	17,78,000	10,42,300	8,50,958	1,91,342	...
Ballast and permanent-way	4,00,000	6,12,200	1,12,695	4,99,505	...
Stations and buildings	1,80,000	2,54,800	2,31,063	23,737	...
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS,	23,58,000	19,10,500	12,00,411	7,10,089	...
Plant	1,000	6,500	11,112	...	4,612
Rolling-stock	15,000	21,309	18,519	2,790	...
	23,74,000	19,38,309	12,30,042	7,08,267	...
Establishment	1,48,065	1,47,056	1,43,150	3,906	...
TOTAL, FINAL HEADS	25,22,065	20,85,365	13,73,192	7,12,173	...
Suspense accounts	—27,685	3,56,229	10,48,442	...	6,92,213
GRAND TOTAL	24,94,380	24,41,594	24,21,634	19,960	...
Deduct—Receipts on capital account,	2,080	2,000	697	1,303	...
	24,92,300	24,39,594	24,20,937	18,657	...
Deduct—Debits during the year to the Indian books by credit to Expenditure in England for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	67,300	6,09,594	5,92,373	17,221	...
Indian Grant and outlay	24,25,000	18,30,000	18,28,564	1,436	...
Reduction on Indian Grant during the year	5,95,000	...	...	...	...
NET INDIAN GRANT AND OUTLAY.	18,30,000	18,30,000	18,28,564	1,436	...

PART II.—*Modification of Grant.*

Service Heads.	Grant per Budget Order.	Addition.	Reduction.	Final Grant.	Reference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Preliminary expenses	...	...	...	...	
Land	...	1,000	...	1,200	
Construction of line	17,78,000	...	7,35,700	10,42,300	
Ballast and permanent way	4,00,000	2,12,200	...	6,12,200	
Stations and buildings	1,80,000	74,800	...	2,54,800	
Plant	1,000	5,500	...	6,500	
Rolling stock	15,000	6,309	...	21,309	
Establishment	1,48,065	...	1,009	1,47,056	As per orders on the regular budget-estimate for 1878-79—*vide* Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 259-61 A. R. S., dated 12th March 1879.
Total, final heads	25,22,065	3,00,009	7,36,709	20,85,365	
Suspense accounts	—27,685	3,83,914	...	3,56,229	
Grand total	24,94,380	6,83,923	7,36,709	24,41,594	
Deduct receipts on capital account	2,080	...	80	2,000	
Deduct debits during the year to the Indian books by credit to expenditure in England for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	67,300	5,42,294	...	6,09,594	
NET INDIAN GRANT	24,25,000	...	5,95,000	18,30,000*	

* Out of this, a sum of Rs. 41,600 was transferred to the Port Store-keeper, Calcutta, for expenditure during the year.

Approximate Outlay on Construction to end of 1878-79.

Head or Sub-head of Account.	Estimated Amount.	Expenditure: To 31st March 1878.	Approximate during 1878-79.	Total to end of 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES—				
1.—Survey Expenses	17,963	19,961	...	19,961
2.—Plant	7,532	7,534	—2,000	5,534
3.—Establishment	2,38,904	2,39,364	...	2,39,364
II.—LAND	28,890	12,804	7,695	20,499
III.—CONSTRUCTION OF LINE—				
1.—Earthwork	3,04,626	1,90,949	67,814	2,58,763
2.—Bridge-work—				
(i) Minor bridges and culverts and flood openings	2,03,621	1,26,544	51,932	1,78,476
(ii) Large bridges	40,55,211	11,90,674	6,99,094	18,89,768
3.—Tunnels	...	...	...	...
4.—Level-crossings, huts, &c.	94,338	24,840	14,183	39,023
5.—Fencing	1,94,927	69,579	17,921	87,500
6.—Electric Telegraph	1,153	...	15	15

Approximate Outlay on Construction to end of 1878-79.—concluded.

Head or Sub-head of Account.	Estimated Amount.	Expenditure: To 31st March 1878.	Approximate during 1878-79.	Total to end of 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IV.—Ballast and permanent-way—				
1.—Ballasting	2,79,864	1,32,517	68,668	2,01,185
2.—Permanent-way	20,28,386	7,74,949	44,027	8,18,976
V.—Stations and buildings—				
1.—Stations and offices	2,96,652	98,654	1,13,453	2,12,107
2.—Workshop store-building	...	...	...	...
3.—Staff quarters	1,30,315	69,881	83,991	1,53,872
4.—Station machinery	1,44,159	42,663	33,618	76,281
Total, Construction account	80,26,550	30,00,913	12,00,411	42,01,324
VI.—Plant—				
1.—Engineering	31,273	2,565	4,188	6,753
2.—Locomotive	...	310	480	790
3.—Carriage and wagon	...	...	...	...
4.—Station and office furniture	3,350	7,318	6,444	13,762
VII.—Steam Ferries—	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Rolling-stock—				
1.—Locomotive	76,875	72,559	284	72,843
2.—Carriage and Wagon	50,379	2,602	18,235	20,837
IX.—Establishment—				
1.—Direction		87,198	41,915	1,29,113
2.—Engineering		1,29,156	64,185	1,93,341
3.—Locomotive		...	...	...
4.—Traffic	6,63,466	...	...	...
5.—Stores		30,637	18,211	48,848
6.—Audit and Accounts		27,500	16,500	44,000
7.—Medical and Sanitation		5,687	2,339	8,026
Loss by exchange	1,62,484	...	...	...
Total, final heads	90,14,377	33,66,445	13,73,192	47,39,637
Suspense accounts	...	8,66,559	10,48,442	19,15,001
Total	90,14,377	42,33,004	24,21,634	66,54,638
Deduct— Receipts on Capital Accounts,		22,668	697	23,365
Total	...	42,10,336	24,20,937	66,31,273
Deduct— Debits to the Indian books by credit to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	...	8,00,531	5,92,373	13,92,904
Balance, expenditure, in India	...	34,09,805	42,10,336	52,38,369

R. G. MACDONALD,
Examiner of Accounts.

Report on the Progress and Administration of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways (Open Line) for the year 1878-79.

THE total average Railway mileage open for public traffic throughout the year 1878 was 147 miles, against 108 miles during the last year.

2. The total earnings during the year 1878 amount to Rs. 9,29,045, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,27,128, against Rs. 4,80,128 and Rs. 3,69,047 respectively in the past year.

3. The total train mileage run during the year was 338,309, against 172,197 of the preceding year, which gives the cost per train mile of Re. 1·85 during 1878 and of Rs. 2·14 during 1877; and the gross earnings per train mile of Rs. 2·75 and Rs. 2·79 during the present and the past year.

4. The percentage of the total outlay in the various departments, and the percentage of expenditure to earnings during the years 1878 and 1877, compare as follows, *viz.*:—

	1878.	1877.
Percentage of the total Revenue Outlay.		
Maintenance	22·73	21·81
Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments	39·24	36·94
Traffic Department	17·64	20·76
General and Miscellaneous	20·39	20·49
TOTAL	100·00	100·00
Percentage of Revenue Expenditure to Earnings.		
Maintenance	15·35	16·76
Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments	26·49	28·39
Traffic Department	11·89	16·00
General and Miscellaneous	13·77	15·71
TOTAL	67·50	76·86

The increased expenditure during the year 1878 is due to longer mileage open during that year, and the favourable results are also due to the same cause.

5. The combined statement of traffic for the year 1878, and separate statements of capital expenditure to end of the financial year 1878-79, for the Holkar Line and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway from Indore to Rutlam, the combined appropriation and outlay account of revenue and expenditure during the year on these lines, and appropriation accounts and statements showing fluctuations in the budget grant for the year, are attached at the end of the Report.

6. The results of working the several departments of the line as compared with the previous year are dealt with separately as follows:—

I.—ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

7. Mr. H. Dangerfield, Superintendent of Way and Works, is officiating as Manager of the line during the absence of Captain W.

S. S. Bisset, R.E., on field service; Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to the charge of the Holkar division, Holkar State Railway; and Mr. R. E. Wright, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, to the charge of the Indore division, Neemuch State Railway, —Mr. Ker, Assistant Engineer, having been transferred to another line Mr. Landon having gone on furlough.

Holkar Division (Khandwa to Indore, 86 miles).

Permanent Way and the Line generally.

8. The line was maintained in good running order, and no accidents were attributable to defects in the road.

9. The renewals of rails during the year amounts to 0·4 per cent., and sleepers to 0·9 per cent.

10. The Ghosla bank has been raised and the sides pitched with stone, and it is hoped this will effectually protect it against future floods.

11. The line between Balwara and Mhow, which includes the Balwara and Choral Ghats, has heavy gradients and sharp curves. Some slips occurred on the ghats during the rains, but in no case serious enough to stop the traffic. Some of the cuttings are giving trouble, owing to the existence of a thin layer of red earth of a red brick appearance, known technically as "ferruginous trapean clay," which contracts and crumbles during the hot weather, endangering the upper part of the cutting, which often consists of heavy hard blue rock. These and some of the other deep cuttings must be expected to give trouble in future.

Stations and Offices.

12. In the Mhow station-yard, relief having been found necessary for the heavy work in marshalling the trains, a shunting siding has been added, 1,000 feet long.

13. A verandah has been added at the end of the Mhow goods-shed, for the convenience of merchants enquiring after their goods, and doing away with the necessity of others than those on duty entering the goods-shed. Up to the present time the Mhow goods-yard has been open to the public road; to obviate this, and protect the traffic, a gate-house has been built, with gates and turnstiles on either side, to accommodate and divide the incoming and outgoing traffic.

14. At Indore, a 3rd and 4th class waiting-shed has been erected adjoining the existing station buildings, provided with a ticket-window and convenient access to the platform.

15. A new road, leading from the cantonments to the railway-station, is being made; and the level crossing where the road from the city to cantonments crosses the line has been widened, eased, and generally improved.

16. Two new latrines have been built, one for the accommodation of the passenger-station and the other for the goods-sheds.

17. A verandah similar to the one at Mhow has been added to the goods-shed, for the convenience of merchants and traders generally.

18. The goods-shed road has been completed and two new staff quarters are being erected.

Workshops.

19. At Khandwa, the very limited existing workshops accommodation having proved totally inadequate to meet the increasing demands for repairs and maintenance of locomotives and rolling-stock generally, it was determined that a scheme

should be drawn up, having in view the turning of the existing site to the greatest advantage with the necessary temporary smiths', carpenters', engine-erecting, wagon-erecting, carriage-erecting, and painters' shops with the requisite pits, and a store for small fittings; also a building to accommodate the Office establishment connected with the workshops. Of this scheme, only the smithy, wagon-erecting, and carpenters' shops were ordered to be erected, and are now in progress.

20. During the year an additional traverser has been fixed in the Khandwa workshop yard, and the old machine shop has been re-roofed with corrugated iron and generally repaired.

Staff Quarters.

21. At Mhow, five new bungalows have been built. The southern and centre clump of Staff quarters are being enclosed by a low brick wall with convenient gateways, to ensure privacy and protectthe compounds from being trespassed in by men and cattle.

22. The Staff quarters have up to the present time been without convenient communication with the cantonments: to remedy this, a road to the quarters is being made.

Indore Division (Indore to Ujjain and Rutlam, 86 miles).

General.

23. The late Barnagar Division, from Fatehabad to Rutlam, a distance of 49 miles, was opened for public traffic in the month of July 1878; nearly the entire portion of this 49 miles of road had been run over for only a week before the opening, and, as the banks and cuttings are of black soil, great difficulty was experienced during the rains in keeping the road in running order, for the monsoon was one of the heaviest on record, the fall of rain being 20 inches over the average,—this heavy fall of rain causing much subsidence in the banks, which required the employment for some months of large gangs of platelayers to keep the road in even moderately fair order.

At the Chambal Bridge, during a flood, the embankment subsided at the south end of the bridge about 12 feet below rail-level, and for a length of 150 feet.

The slip occurred in the evening; during the night and early morning a timber cribwork was erected, so that the up-mail could be hand-shunted across the slip: thus, a very slight detention to traffic took place. This cribwork was in a couple of days so strengthened that trains could pass over same. Other banks also slipped and subsided, but caused only trifling detentions to traffic.

That more serious interruption to the traffic did not occur, is mainly due to the unremitting attention of the Engineering Department.

Earthwork.

24. The slopes of the Gambhir bank have been flattened, but the soil with which this embankment is made is of a very treacherous nature, and will probably cause trouble.

25. The material in embankment at the Chambal river, though not so bad as that at the Gambhir, is unsuitable, and the bank will always require careful supervision during floods.

Minor Bridges.

26. These have been completed during the year, and are in a satisfactory condition.

Large Bridges.

27. These are now finished, with the exception of the protective pitching at Chambal and Fateh-

abad Nalla, which will shortly be completed. The diversion at Palia flood-openings is completed.

28. The tramway to Burdia Quarry will shortly be pulled up, as the quarry is now cleared of all ballast and class iii. rubble stone.

Permanent Way.

29. The road from Indore to Ujjain is in fair order.

30. From Fatehabad to Rutlam, the road, though improving, is still not first class, a great many of the rails having been bent and crippled when laid during construction as a temporary road on the cess.

31. It is found on sharp curves that the road will not keep to gauge with pine sleepers, and teak and hard jungle-wood sleepers are being used to replace pine sleepers on sharp curves.

32. The whole division is fairly ballasted, and a certain stock of ballast is stacked at site, for use in soft banks during the rains. Sites for permanent ballast depôts have been selected.

Ballasting.

Stations and Buildings.

33. At Ajnod and Palia, the latrines are nearly finished.

34. At Fatehabad, the waiting-shed has been commenced, and also the additional sidings, platform, turn-table, &c., &c.; and the whole will be completed by the end of May 1879.

35. At Chambal Station, the ash-pit is completed, the well parapet has been raised 2 feet, and the latrine finished.

36. At Barnagar, the ash-pit is finished, the old construction sidings pulled up, and the yard generally cleared.

37. At Runija, the clearing of the yard has only to be done, and the drainage of the ash-pit improved.

38. At Bhilpak, the ash-pit is nearly completed, and the well parapet is being raised 2 feet.

39. At Rutlam, the goods-shed is in progress, also platform wall; clearing the goods-yard and the approach road to goods-yard commenced.

40. At Rutlam, the blocks Nos. 2 and 5 of staff quarters are in progress, and will be ready for occupation at the end of May.

41. All tank-houses are finished.

42. Out of the total amount expended, the maintenance percentage was 22·73 in 1878, against 21·81 in the previous year; and the maintenance expenses in 1878 were 15·35 per cent. of the total earnings, against 16·76 per cent. in 1877.

Maintenance, Holkar and Indore Divisions.

The maintenance in 1878 would have been lower had it not been for the very large expenditure that had to be incurred on the newly-opened Rutlam Section, and also that in the beginning of 1878 the line from Khandwa to Ujjain was very slack of ballast, and earthwork of banks required making up, necessitating a much larger expenditure than ordinarily would be wanted on earthwork and ballast.

II.—Traffic Department.

43. Mr. W. E. Hartt has been in charge of this department, and Mr. C. E. Vining, an additional Assistant Traffic Superintendent, was appointed to the line in March 1879.

44. During the year 1878-79, the line was extended from Fatehabad to Rutlam, and a fair comparison with the traffic of the previous years cannot be made.

Goods Traffic.

45. At the commencement of the year, more than double the quantity of goods were moved than in the corresponding period of the previous year, with earnings nearly three times as much, on account of the line having been opened through over the ghats, and merchants, therefore, being able to book their goods longer distances, *viz.*, 123 miles in 1878 against 57 miles in 1877, the section from Mhow to Ujjain being available for goods traffic.

46. In the second-half of 1878, the line was opened through from Fatehabad to Rutlam; but although this gave three times the length of line on which goods were booked in the corresponding period of the previous year, yet the weight booked was only four-fifths of the quantity carried in the corresponding period of the previous year, owing to large quantities of grain for the famine districts and railway material for the Rutlam Section having been carried in the corresponding period of the previous year; but on account of the longer mileage, the receipts were more than one-half larger than in the previous year.

47. In the first quarter of 1879, there were 172 miles open, against 123 miles in 1878; but about 40,800 tons were carried in 1878, against 37,200 tons in 1879, and the receipts were Rs. 1,89,000 in 1878, against Rs. 1,83,000 in 1879. The decrease in weight carried in 1879 is owing entirely to the export of grain to the famine districts and the material for the Fatehabad and Rutlam Section having been carried in 1878.

48. During the year, nearly 1½ per cent. of the receipts from the goods traffic had to be paid as compensation, against almost *nil* in the previous year. In the beginning of 1878, nearly half of the claims were for goods stolen at Mhow and Indore. These stations were then not completed, nor properly fenced in, and the policemen were new to the district; but in the second half of the year the Police Force was got into fair working order, and robberies of a serious nature ceased. The remainder of the claims were due to fires.

49. In the latter half of 1878 and the beginning of 1879, the claims were entirely due to fires. The fires have nearly all occurred in the new 18-feet wagons constructed with doors at the end for military purposes, but there is no doubt whatever that the new F. Engines, which are now chiefly in use on these lines, in consequence of having to be worked with a heavier blast, throw more sparks than the old F. Engines, thus causing more fires. For all new engines to be supplied to these lines, the old F. Class has been asked for, and the work of entirely rabbeting together the woodwork of the covered goods wagon has been put in hand, and it is hoped that this will bring fires in wagons to a minimum; but with wood fuel in use on a line having heavy gradients like the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, fires must occur occasionally in wagons in the dry season.

50. On 1st July 1878, the rate for salt was reduced from 4 pies per maund from station to station to 3 pies per maund, as per Director of State Railways', Central System, No. 2491W., dated 27th June 1878; and from July to December 1878, 666 tons were moved, against 318 in the corresponding period of the previous year; and 1,243 tons from January to March 1879 were moved, against 243 tons in the same period of 1878.

51. On 1st April 1878, the duty on sugar was abolished, and from that date to the end of December, 4,788 tons were carried, against 4,269

in the corresponding period of the previous year; and from January 1879 to the end of March, 5,708 tons, against 3,135, tons during the same period of 1878.

52. In 1878, the average receipts per goods train mile were Rs. 3·34, against Rs. 5·21 in 1877. The reduction of the trains loaded over the Ghats by about one-third, and having to use two engines instead of one for the reduced load, will to some extent account for the reduced earnings per train mile.

53. The following table shows the weight of different kinds of goods booked in the years 1877 and 1878 :—

Description.	Quantity.				Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	Remarks.
	Total of the year 1877.	Total of the year 1878.	1st half of 1878.	2nd half of 1878.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
Cloth	22	115	43	72	93	...	The line was opened through from Choral to Mhow on the 1st January 1878, and from Fatehabad to Ratlam on 10th July 1878, both for passenger and goods traffic.
Coal	2	37	14	23	35	...	
Cocoanut	1,330	1,473	877	596	143	...	
Cotton	53	1,618	839	779	1,565	...	
Dried fruits	694	1,106	410	696	412	...	
Firewood	24	3,210	1,275	1,935	3,186	...	
Green fruits and vegetables	226	360	85	275	134	...	
Grain and pulse	27,828	34,953	22,962	11,991	7,125	...	
Hides, leather, and horn	328	374	193	181	46	...	
Iron	613	2,088	1,448	1,540	2,375	...	
Jaggery and sugar	5,557	7,576	5,328	2,248	2,019	...	
Jute	4	3	2	1	...	1	
Metal and hardware	835	702	291	411	...	133	
Military stores	1,313	1,167	696	471	...	146	
Miscellaneous	5,339	7,025	3,670	3,355	1,686	...	
Oil and ghee	1,951	1,149	565	584	...	802	
Opium	3,396	2,822	1,347	1,475	...	574	
Piece-goods	2,790	3,678	2,032	1,646	888	...	
Railway materials	12,389	12,937	6,957	5,980	548	...	
Rice	1,969	3,760	3,202	558	1,791	...	
Salt	438	1,600	934	666	1,162	...	
Seeds	2,484	1,853	1,230	623	...	631	
Silk	1	5	...	5	4	...	
Timber	1,403	1,033	556	477	...	370	
Tobacco	426	2,048	1,759	289	1,622	...	
Twist	94	88	37	51	...	6	
Wines and spirits	321	429	241	188	108	...	
Wool	1	5	...	5	4	...	
Gunny-bags	35	...	...	...	...	35	
Coffee	...	1	...	1	1	...	
Total	71,866	94,115	56,993	37,122	24,947	2,698	
Net Increase	...	...	...	...	22,249	...	

54. The following statement shows comparison of the different classes of goods carried on the line during 1877 and 1878 :—

	Tons.		Tons.		Remarks.
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1st Class	48,250	67,688	19,438	...	The line was opened through from Choral to Mhow on the 1st January 1878, and from Fatehabad to Rutlam on 10th July 1878, both for passenger and goods traffic.
2nd „	5,806	6,605	799	...	
3rd „	4,108	5,729	1,621	...	
Military stores	1,313	1,165	...	148	
Railway materials	12,389	12,928	539	...	
Total	71,866	94,115	22,397	148	
Net Increase	...	...	22,249	...	
Earnings on above	2,56,079	5,57,028	3,00,949	....	
Average distance in miles moved	43·85	73·34	...	...	

Coaching.

55. In the first half of 1878 the number of tickets issued was only about one twenty-third more than were issued in 1877, but the receipts were a little over 50 per cent. more than those of the last year, and this was owing partly to the 4th class fares on the section between Mhow and Ujjain being assimilated (on the line being opened through from Choral to Mhow on 1st January 1878) to the 4th class fare on the Khandwa to Choral Section, which was 1 anna 6 pies from station to station, and partly to the line being open through from Choral to Mhow, because nearly all the passengers who booked to Choral used to go on to Mhow or Indore, and only booked to Choral. Again, if a passenger wanted to go to Ujjain in 1877, say from Khandwa, Sanawad, or Barwai, he first had to take a ticket to Choral, from there he made his way to Indore, where he would take a ticket by rail from Indore to Ujjain. This, of course, will account to some extent for the larger proportionate number of tickets being issued in 1877.

56. In the second half of 1878 (when the line was opened through to Rutlam, and the mileage was 172 miles, against 107 in 1877) the number of tickets issued was about one-sixth more than were issued in 1877, but the receipts were nearly double.

57. In the first quarter of 1879, the receipts from passenger traffic increased about 25 per cent., and this is chiefly due to the Neemuch Line being more than double the length it was in the corresponding period of 1878, the Neemuch State Railway proportion of the receipts for 1879 being just double what they were in 1878. The Holkar State Railway receipts remained nearly the same. The receipts from passengers in the first quarter of 1879 were about Rs. 61,000 on the Holkar, against Rs. 44,000 on the Neemuch State Railway,—the mileage of the two lines being about equal.

58. The passenger earnings averaged Re. 1·93 per passenger train mile in 1878, against Re. 1·65 in 1877.

Parcels.

59. On opening through, on 1st January 1878, a station-to-station rate of three pies for five seers was adopted, instead of four annas per five seers for every ten stations, but at the end of March the rate was increased by the Director's order to four pies per five seers from station to station.

60. In the first half of 1878, the receipts from parcels were about the same as in 1877, but in the second half of 1878 the receipts were double those in 1877. But in the first half of 1877 goods could only be sent on the Mhow to Ujjain section as parcels and at the parcels rate, *viz.*, four annas per five seers between any two stations, and this tended to raise the receipts from parcels during that period.

61. The following statement shows comparison of the passenger traffic during 1877 and 1878:—

	Number.		Receipts.		Number.		Receipts.		Remarks.
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1st Class . .	3,417	2,427	5,681	9,265	...	990	3,584	...	
2nd do. . .	12,242	10,531	8,670	15,891	...	1,711	7,221	...	
Intermediate Class . .	7,484	...	2,357	...	...	7,484	...	2,357	
3rd Class . .	6,04,730	29,257	1,59,172	18,243	...	5,75,473	...	1,40,929	
4th do. . .	...	6,54,078	...	2,54,569	6,54,078	...	2,54,569	...	
Total . .	6,27,873	6,96,293	1,75,880	2,97,968	6,54,078	5,85,658	2,65,374	1,43,286	
Net Increase .	...	...	...	...	68,420	...	1,22,088	...	

Working.

62. Out of the total amount expended, the traffic percentage was 17·64 in 1878, against 20·75 in the previous year; and the traffic expenses in 1878 were slightly under 12 per cent. of the total earnings, against 16 per cent. in 1877.

63. The time occupied in shunting in 1878 does not compare very favourably with 1877, but this is owing partly to the sidings not being put in the Mhow yard until some time after the line over the ghats was opened through, and to the accommodation in the transhipping yard at Khandwa being totally insufficient for the traffic. An engine is occupied shunting at Khandwa for 12 hours daily, on an average.

64. During the latter half of 1878 there was much sickness amongst the staff.

Accidents.

65. During the official year 1878-79 there were no serious accidents to trains on the line.

66. The total number of accidents was as follows:—

Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains—(2 cases).—In one case, the look-out-box of a rear brake was damaged, and in the other nine wagons were more or less damaged. No injury to life or permanent way.

Collisions between light engines—(1 case).—Tender buffer beams of a C. class engine were damaged without causing any other injury or damage.

Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails—(2 cases).—In one case there was no damage of any

kind, but in the other case guard of brake lever of one of the wagons was bent and the road slightly damaged.

Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed—(1 case).—Damage to rolling stock to the extent of Rs. 100.

Trains running over cattle on the line—(29 cases).—In all cases the cattle were clearly thrown off the line, and so no damage to rolling stock or permanent way occurred.

Trains running over obstructions on the line—(2 cases).—In one case a bullock-cart was knocked off at a level crossing, resulting in slight injury to the driver and one of the bullocks of the cart; and in the other, a Sub-Inspector's trolly was run over and smashed.

Trains running through gates at level crossings—(2 cases).—In one case a level crossing gate was smashed, and two head lamps of an engine were broken; and in the other, damage to a level crossing gate to the extent of Rs. 70 was caused.

Bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines—(1 case).—Gauge-glass of an engine was burst, causing delay of 30 minutes to the mixed train.

Failure of tyres—(1 case).—Engine F. 42 of a mixed train was disabled by tyre of a tender wheel coming off; but no damage of any other kind occurred.

Failure of wheels—(1 case).—Half of a wheel of a stone-truck attached to a goods train broke, causing no other damage either to rolling stock or permanent way.

Failure of couplings—(4 cases).—In all these cases either the coupling chains or pins gave way, parting the train, but causing no other damage.

Broken rail—(1 case).—A rail near a tunnel in the ghât was broken by the fall of a stone on to it.

Flooding of portions of permanent way—(2 cases).—In one case the wash-away at mileage 91 was caused by the bursting of a tank, and the road was made passable in a short time; and in the other case a temporary culvert on the triangle at Fatehabad was washed away owing to excessive rains.

Slips in cuttings or embankments—(1 case).—This occurred at the south abutment of Chambal bridge, by a heavy flood in the river. The road was soon put in order for the passage of trains.

Fire in trains—(52 cases).—In 5 cases the wagons were completely burnt, together with their contents. In one case of fire the Mahárájá of Ulwar's luggage was burnt: it consisted principally of gold and silver, manufactured or otherwise, but was not insured. The other 47 cases of fire were more or less of a minor character.

Other accidents—(1 case).—A goods train came in contact with dead buffer. Front cast-iron buffer and casting of engine F.-16 were broken and buffer bent, and a brake-van slightly damaged.

67. Of the passengers, a boy fell out of a 4th class carriage while the train was in motion, but was picked up uninjured.

68. Of the railway servants, two ballasting coolies, one native guard, two native firemen, one pointsman, and one locomotive coolie were

killed by being run over by engines, two from causes beyond their own control, and five from misconduct or want caution of on their part.

69. Of other persons, one old man and one postman were knocked off the line by engines, and injured, and a boy got his foot slightly injured between buffers of wagons while being hand-shunted in the station yard.

III.—Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Department.

70. Were in charge of Mr. F. N. Gutersloh up to 4th June 1878; when that Officer went on three months' privilege leave, and Mr. C. M. Davies, on transfer from the Rajputana State Railway, acted during his absence. In the month of December 1878, Mr. Gutersloh left these lines to join as Manager of the Wardha Valley State Railway, being relieved by Mr. Davies, who was again transferred to these lines from the Rajputana State Railway.

71. During the year, seven old F. class engines, Nos. 12 to 18, were transferred to the Rajputana State Railway, and one C. class engine, No. 82, was received from that line.

72. Since the beginning of March 1879 two engines have been stationed at Kalakund for banking and special train purposes between that station and Barwai. This arrangement has enabled the Traffic Department to keep down the accumulation of wagons at Barwai, and also to meet the requirements of the fuel traffic between those two stations.

73. During the last monsoon great difficulty was experienced in working the new F. class engines with their full load, owing to wet fuel having to be used, and to the fuel having been laid in just before the rains, and so being more or less green; and to the engines in question being deficient in grate-area and heating surface. In order to keep time with the mail and mixed trains, the loads on the Mhow-Rutlam district were reduced from 26 to 15 vehicles for up trains and from 26 to 20 vehicles for down trains. The loads on the Khandwa-Mhow district, were reduced—

Khandwa to Barwai	from	28	vehicles to 13.
Barwai to Khandwa	"	21	
Do. to Kalakund	"	19	
Kalakund to Barwai	"	21	

in up and down mail trains, and 20 and 16 in up and down goods and mixed trains respectively. This reduction of load was put in force from 20th August to 20th October 1878, when the wood became sufficiently dry to enable the engines to take their regular loads.

74. It was decided for the future to keep in hand from six to nine months' supply of wood, in order to ensure its having time to season before being used.

75. During the month of January last a series of experiments were carried out to ascertain the relative values of Warora coal and wood fuel, with the following results:—

Quantity of coal used for 100 ton miles.	Quantity of wood used for 100 ton miles.	Cost of coal at Rutlam.	Cost of wood at Rutlam.
lbs.	lbs.		
35·70	43	Rs. 28-5-0 per ton.	Rs. 12 per 100 c.ft., or Rs. 1·33 per ton.

The result showed decidedly in favour of wood fuel, not only in cost, but also in steaming qualities, especially when used in the new F. class engines, in which it was found extremely difficult to keep up sufficient steam with Warora coal, notwithstanding alterations being made to fire-bars, ash-pans, and blast-nozzles—*vide* Report of Fuel Experiments, sent to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, with Manager's No. 1692G, dated 12th April 1879.

76. The average number of men per month of the Running Department absent from duty through sickness was—

At Khundwa	Europeans	3
	Natives	9·50
At Mhow	Europeans	3·75
	Natives	5·25

and the greatest number of sick at Khundwa was during December, and at Mhow during October 1878, when there were six Europeans and twelve natives sick at Khundwa, and six Europeans and eleven natives at Mhow.

77. The following statement gives the number of engines and vehicles on the line, and the number of miles run by them, during the official year:—

Description.	Total number on hand on 1st April 1878.	Number received during 1878-79.	Total number on 1st April 1878-79.	Total number of miles run by each class of engine and vehicle during 1878-79.	Remarks.
Engines, class A	3	...	3	...	On Construction, Rutlam to Neemuch.
Do., B	7	...	7	3,838	
Do., C	7	1	8	66,560	
Do., F	30	...	23	306,211	7 engines transferred to Rajputana Line.
Carriages, First class	10	...	10	121,351	
Composite	10	5	15	149,406	
Saloon	1	...	1	788	
Second class	8	...	8	98,986	
Third class	8	...	7	235,332	1 converted into saloon tender.
Saloon tender	...	...	1	788	
Fourth class	65	19	84	1,628,171	
Combined 3rd class and Post-Office vans	6	...	6	99,559	
Horse boxes	10	...	10	32,282	
Carriage trucks	5	2	7	8,450	
Brake vans	34	8	42	711,705	

Description.	Total number on hand on 1st April 1878.	Number received during 1878-79.	Total number on 1st April 1878-79.	Total number of miles run by each class of engine and vehicle during 1878-79.	Remarks.
Covered wagons, 14 feet under frame	226	...	226	2,884,522	
Covered wagons, 18 feet end loading	170	...	170		
Cattle wagons or high-sided	8	...	8	29,620	
Powder vans	5	...	5	24,659	
Low-sided	50	...	50	193,435	
Ballast wagons	136	...	136	214,638	
Timber trucks	8	...	8	38,032	

78. The alterations and additions to engines executed and in progress in the shops of the Locomotive Department are shown below:—

Description of Work.	Number completed.	Number partly completed.
Fitting six engines and tenders with Westinghouse's air-brakes	1	2
Fitting 20 new F class engines wth spark-arresters	20	...
Oil-pipes and caps, buffing and gear, to bogie of unconverted C. class Engine No. 17	1	...
Altering and fitting ash-pans with necessary gear for burning Warora coal (new F class engines)	4	...
Conversion of C. class engines into tender engines	6	1
Fixing bogie of tender of converted C. class engine, to prevent oscillation	1	...
Blocking up original wells and fitting on new fitters to back of F. class engine tenders, in order to obtain more space for fuel	2	1
Cutting down and lengthening tank of tender of converted C. class engine, to distribute weight on wheels more equally and to reduce top weight and oscillation	1	...
Fitting communication card gear to engines	6	1
Fitting cast-iron brake blocks to engines and tenders	15	...
Alterations to bearings of reversing-shafts of C. class engines	1	...
Fitting extra clock valve for pump and injector delivery pipes of engines	5	4
Making new regulator valves for new F. class engines (original valves being too stiff to work without jerking)	5	4

79. The total cost of establishment in the various shops of the locomotive workshops has been as follows during the financial year:—

	Rs.
Smiths' shop	9,400
Turning shops	2,138
Fitting do.	9,521
Foundry do.	949
Total	22,008

80. The alterations and additions carried out and in progress in the shops of this department are enumerated below :—

Carriage Department.

Description of Work.	Number completed.	Number partly completed.
Fitting 50 carriages with Westinghouse's air-brake	37	5
Do. 10 brake-vans do.	2	2
Do. door-fastener on roof of covered goods wagons	1	...
Dismantling, altering, and fitting up 4th class carriage to suit military ambulance requirement	...	1
Fitting up carriages with gear for communication card	58	...
Fitting up W. C.'s to all 3rd class carriages	2	...
Do. do. 4th class do.	23	...
Enlarging luggage compartment of brake-van	16	...
Fitting double lids to W. C.'s in 1st and 2nd class carriages	7	...
Altering ballast trucks to suit military purposes	...	3
Battening up end doors and sides of 18-feet covered goods wagons to prevent entry of sparks	29	5
Battening up sides of 14-feet covered goods wagons, to prevent entry of sparks	13	5
Fixing perforated zinc sheeting between upper and lower roofs of carriages and brake-vans, to prevent entry of sparks	14	...
Additional bracings to all wooden under-frame vehicles, to prevent sole-bars from twisting or whipping inwards	...	...
Fitting up 1st class carriages with cooling apparatus	8	...
Lengthening and rectifying brake gear, links, &c., of all brake-vans	10	...
Making and fixing W. C.'s in all 2nd class carriages	...	...
Alteration of seat and hammocks of do.	...	...
Altering brake levers of wagons, to suit weights	50	...
Fixing diagonal bracings across end doors of all 18-feet covered goods wagons	50	...
Fixing radius rods to cast-iron brake-blocks of all wagons, to prevent brake-blocks sliding off or away from the tyres of wheels	...	...
Fitting supporting brackets to rocket rails of covered goods wagons with sliding doors	...	...
Alteration to end platforms of double 1st class composite and saloon carriages	...	...

81. The cost of establishment in the shops of the Carriage and Wagon Departments during the financial year has been as follows :—

	Rs.
Carpenters' shop	13,657
Painters' shop	1,556
Total, Carriage and Wagon	15,213

82. With respect to the first and second class carriages, much remains to be done to make them more comfortable for passengers.

83. The sun-shades of the older type of first and second class carriages are inadequate, as they allow the sun's rays to strike into the compartment. These it is proposed to alter gradually to the style adopted on saloons and double 1st class carriages.

84. Ascending-irons for all vehicles fitted with roof-lamps are also required, and will be fitted during the present year.

85. During last monsoon a number of the carriages leaked badly. This was partly due to the bad quality of the pigments used in the roofing

canvas, and partly owing to the fact of there being no canvas whatever on the under-roof. A number of carriages have up to end of the year been fitted with new canvas to both upper and lower roofs, and the remainder are being fitted with as much expedition as possible, so as to make the carriages water-tight before the ensuing monsoon. Rain also beats through the large holes in the roof lamp-protectors and collects round the sealing of the roof lamp, every movement of the carriage sending the water splashing into the compartment. This is being remedied.

86. At present, the work occupying most of the attention of the Locomotive Department is the battening up of the end doors of the 18-feet covered goods wagons, and closing up and rabbeting the side planks of all wagons on the line, in order to prevent the vehicles and their contents catching fire from the sparks from the engines. No less than 140 men were about the end of the year employed on this work alone, and it is anticipated that before the end of May 1879 all the wagons on the line will be secured. This work was extremely urgent, as the wagons had been built in Bombay, and some time after their arrival here the planks of the wagons began to shrink, so as to leave spaces through which sparks from engines could enter, and thus cause fires.

87. During the year the following vehicles have been completely burnt by sparks from engines:—

18-feet covered goods wagons . . .	5

The following have been partly burnt from same cause:—

18-feet covered goods wagons . . .	7
Brake vans	3
Low-sided wagons	2
Ballast wagons	2

88. Nearly all the coaching vehicles required to be painted, as the quality of the pigments used by the builders is bad. The 3rd and 4th class carriages do not appear to have had any varnish put on them at all, and consequently have become very black and dirty-looking. With the increased shop accommodation now being provided, it is expected before the end of the current year to have the greater number of the carriages properly repaired and painted.

89. All F. class engines require painting—the new F. class particularly, they having only received one or two coats of priming before being sent out to this country.

90. The repairs and renewals to engines and machinery during the year 1878 amounted to Rs. 24,000, and to carriages and wagons Rs. 23,400, resulting in an average of anna 1·13 for engines, and of anna 1·11 for carriages and wagons, per train mile run, against annas 1·07 and 1·06 respectively for the last year.

91. The cost of firewood used by engines during the year 1878 has been annas 3·11 per train mile, against annas 2·5 of the last year, the excess being due to the increased rate for fuel during this year, owing to its having to be brought on to the line from a much longer distance than before. The cost of oil, tallow, and other stores was annas 0·64, against annas 0·48 for the preceding year.

92. Out of the total amount expended during the year 1878, the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments expenses were 39·24 per cent., against 36·64 of the last year, and 26·49 per cent. on the total earnings, against 28·39 of the previous year.

93. The following statement shows the total number of men employed on running engines during the official year 1878-79:—

Description.	1878.									1879.			Total.	Average.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.		
Drivers	18	18	16	16	17	18	18	20	20	23	24	25	233	19
Firemen, European	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	3	3	18	1
Do., Native	18	17	24	17	19	21	21	21	23	22	23	22	248	22
Khallasees	16	1	17	19	22	19	20	24	25	26	27	26	259	22
Shunters, European	4	3	3	2	2	...	2	2	3	2	2	1	26	2
Do., Native	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	49	4
Cleaners	21	24	21	27	29	25	27	33	31	33	35	39	345	29
Fuel Coolies	25	26	24	27	28	25	27	36	40	42	38	40	378	31
Bhisties	44	43	43	40	49	45	46	46	50	50	50	46	552	46
Moteman	...	...	..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17	1
Pumpers	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	4	6	7	7	82	7
Store Mucaddums	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	19	2
Call-boys	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1
Pump Enginemen,	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	26	2
Chowkidars	3	3	1	2	2	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	38	3

IV.—Audit and Accounts Department.

94. Mr. J. W. Fordham was in charge of this branch during the whole year.

95. In accordance with the Government of India orders, conveyed in its No. 3400R, dated 20th August 1878, to the address of the Director of State Railways, late Central System, Chapters III. and IV. of the revised Revenue Rules have been introduced on these lines on the 1st January 1879, and all payments on account of Capital works, as well as Revenue, are now made by the Paymaster, instead of by the Divisional Officers as before.

96. An additional Pay-clerk was appointed to assist the Paymaster in making these payments.

V.—Stores Department.

97. Mr. E. N. Homan assumed charge of the Department on return from furlough on the 6th May 1878, taking over from Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

98. The accounts of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways were kept separately during the entire period, and a separate register of "Reserve Stores" was maintained, though the Director of Stores abolished his "Reserve" in July 1878, which did away with the necessity of obtaining his sanction to the issues made in anticipation of it.

99. In the beginning of the year 1879-80 the Store Accounts of both the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch lines were amalgamated, and one set of accounts only is now rendered.

100. Early in December 1878 an inspection of the Stores and Office was made by the Director of State Railway Stores. He recommended enlarged store accommodation in the way of another store-shed, and more shelves of cut rails in the existing store buildings. This extra accommodation is being provided as funds for the same are found available.

101. The value of the stores issued has been over Rs. 4,00,000.

102. Stores of various kinds have been received from England to the value of over Rs. 2,00,000.

103. The purchases in the country have been large, particularly of firewood, oil, tallow, waste, and miscellaneous stores, small stores, and metals. The purchases at Calcutta through the Port Storekeeper have been small, as have also been the supplies from the Reserve obtained there,—the great objection to obtaining stores from Calcutta being the cost of carriage. The value of stores purchased in the country during the year has been, in round numbers, about Rs. 2,60,000, inclusive of carriage and head-quarter charges.

104. The value of stores issued to Revenue (including Engineering, Traffic, Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Departments, and Workshops) has been over Rs. 2,50,000.

105. There have also been issues to the Barnagar Division (now abolished), and the Jáora Division to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

VI.—Medical Department.

106. The medical charge of the section from Khundwa to Barwai was, as before, under the Civil Surgeon, Khundwa; from Barwai to Rao, under the Staff Surgeon, Mhow; and from Rao to Rutlam and Ujjain, under the Residency Surgeon, Indore; and the following are the reports made by the Medical Officers in charge of the Khundwa-Barwai Section.

107. The general unhealthiness of the year 1878 has been felt by the Holkar State Railway employés, as well as by other residents of this place, and is shown in there having been 446 cases more under treatment than in 1877.

108. Fever, that prevailed so fatally in the district throughout the year, was much felt by the railway servants on these lines, and 244 cases in excess of the previous year were treated; the type was also more severe, and three cases proved fatal, two of enteric and one of remittent type.

109. Cholera was present in the district from March to September, and attacked five of the railway people, all of whom died, as they were too far gone before being seen. One was an Eurasian woman, the wife of one of the employés; the others were natives.

110. As might be expected when cholera prevailed, bowel-complaints were also more numerous, and diarrhœa and dysentery were more than double what occurred in 1877 (of these, one case of diarrhœa and one of dysentery proved fatal: the former was an infant child of one of the drivers, and the latter a native man) and other allied abdominal complaints, as dyspepsia, splenitis, hæmorrhoids, &c., were also more numerous.

111. Chest complaints were also twice as numerous as in the previous year, but all did well.

112. There were no smallpox cases. Two cases of measles were treated.

113. Eye diseases and nervous affections were also in excess of 1877.

114. The total number of sick persons admitted during the official year was Europeans and Eurasians 638,* and natives 1,034,† or in all 1,672, of whom 10 died,—2 from enteric fever, 1 from remittent fever, 5 from cholera, 1 from dysentery, and 1 from diarrhœa.

* Men	281
Women	134
Children	223
	638
† Men	858
Women	95
Children	81
	1,034

115. The average number of sick per day throughout the year was Europeans 30·57, Eurasians 11·82, and natives 18·75, and the strength of the permanent staff was—

Europeans and Eurasians	Men	28
	Women	17
	Children	24
		69
Natives	Men	136
	Women	90
	Children	95
		321

116. If the number of sick is compared with the strength of the permanent employés, the percentage will be large; but the return of sickness includes the servants of the European and Eurasian employés as well, and in some cases their families also. These, of course, add materially to the number of natives treated.

117. *Barwai-Rao Section.*—On this section during the last twelve months there has been, owing to the very heavy rain and subsequent evaporation, a good deal of sickness amongst the railway employés, especially among the natives, who have suffered very severely from fever.

118. The station of Kalakund is notoriously a very feverish one.

119. The number of sick admitted in the hospital during the year was 66 Europeans, 24 Eurasians, and 174 natives, of whom 7 natives died, 1 from ague, 2 from remittent fever, 1 from splenitis, 1 from wound in the head, 1 from lacerated wound on back caused by a locomotive, and one from compound fracture of femur (left).

120. In addition to these, 100 European patients, 56 Eurasians, and 359 natives, including males, females, and children, were treated out of the hospital, and all of these progressed well.

The total strength of the railway employés on this section was—

Europeans	Males	44
	Females	14
	Children	17
		75

Eurasians	Males	17
	Females	9
	Children	14
		40
Natives	Males	290
	Females	127
	Children	115
		532
	TOTAL	647

121. *Rao Rutlam and Ujjain Section.*—On this section the distinct record of the sick belonging to the open line was not kept, but the Medical Officer reports that the sickness among the open line staff has been very little during the year.

VII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT.

122. At the close of the year the strength of the Police force was as follows:—

	Law and Order.	Watch and Ward.	TOTAL.
Inspector	1	...	1
Sub-Inspectors	2	...	2
Head-Constables	10	4	14
Constables	15	50	65

123. This shows an increase of 5 head constables and 29 constables over those entertained during the previous year.

124. Of these, a few were required at certain stations on the line already open for traffic, and the remainder were required for the new section opened for public traffic from Fatehabad to Rutlam on the 11th July 1878.

125. No comparative statement of crime can be offered, because the length of the line has been increased during the year. The crime return shows that in 1878-79 as many as 22 cases of house-breaking and 135 of ordinary theft occurred, and that 4 (or 18 per cent.) of the former and 59 (or 44 per cent.) of the latter were prosecuted to conviction. All the burglaries were committed in the houses of the railway employés within and without railway limits.

126. When the mail and mixed trains commenced to run at night, cases of picking the pockets of passengers occurred. In one month as many as seven complaints were received. Steps were at once taken to put a stop to the pocket-picking, and the result has been that in the last eight months of the year only two complaints were made, and in one of these cases two persons were arrested and punished.

127. There was one attempt at robbery at the Indore Station. Two men, one armed with a sword and the other with a club, entered the

station yard at night, and were seen by the Police sentry on the platform among the goods. On the sentry challenging them, the man with the club ran away, and the sentry closed with the other, who, in trying to release himself, inflicted a sword-wound on the constable. The offender was secured with the assistance of another sentry, and was tried and punished by the Magistrate.

128. An habitual receiver of stolen iron was arrested in the Mhow Bazaar, and convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and fine. Theft of iron plant off the line, and especially at and about Mhow, was almost of daily occurrence for some time, and the Inspector of Police was directed to take matter into his own hands, and to direct detection which resulted, after much trouble, in the arrest of this receiver, and the recovery of Rs. 476 worth of railway plant of sorts.

Since this case was successfully and severely dealt with, thefts of the kind referred to have become rare.

129. Reports of goods being missing on the arrival of wagons at Khundwa, with the usual declaration that seals were found intact, were numerous in the first half of the year, and the Police were unable to trace whether these losses were the result of actual theft or systematic fraud. It was practically shown to the Superintendent of Police that with facility wax seals could be removed and refixed within a few minutes, so that the plea that a wagon arrived with seals intact could be no protection to either the despatching or receiving station. It was considered that the plan of requiring the loading foreman occasionally to open a wagon, which had been loaded up, sealed, and ticketed by him, and checking the contents, would be a good indicator as to whether thefts or frauds by less loading were being committed; and the Superintendent of Police and Police Inspector were allowed to carry out this plan, it being at the same time made generally known among the loading foremen that in every instance of short loading the offender would be prosecuted for criminal breach of trust, and the result has been an almost entire cessation of reports of missing goods forwarded from stations on the State Line.

130. A large proportion of men in the lower ranks of the Police have not yet passed any examination in Police procedure, for the reason that under the incomplete state of the head-quarters station at Indore during the year, any attempt at establishing a school for their education has been impossible. As a rule, now, the men of all grades are fairly well set up. There are still a few men who were enlisted at first starting, and who have not proved equal to the amount and description of work required of them. These are gradually being replaced by stronger men.

131. The conduct of some of the men during the past year has been bad. No less than six men, or seven per cent. of the whole force, were convicted of theft by a Magistrate and punished. Departmentally, six men were dismissed and five fined. This is a heavy catalogue of punishments, and is not creditable to the Police.

(Sd.) H. DANGERFIELD,

Officiating Manager,

Holkar and Scindia-Neemuch State Railways.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS (OPEN LINE).

Mileage Result for the year 1878.

Details.	Amount.	Remarks.
Train mileage . . . . . Miles	338,309	
Gross earnings per train mile . . . . . Rs.	2·75	
Expenses „ „ . . . . . „	1·85	
Profit „ „ . . . . . „	0·89	
Percentage of expenses on earnings	67·50	
Do. profits on total capital expended	1·30	
Do. „ on cost of open line	1·54	

Statement of Traffic for the year 1878.

Railways.	Total open mileage.	Passengers.					Receipts from							Working Expenses.	Net profit.	European and East Indian Staff.	Native Staff.	Capital Expenditure up to 1878.	Remarks.
		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Total.	Passengers.	Parcels and Luggage, &c.	Merchandize and Live Stock.	Railway Materials.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.						
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.	*171	2,427	10,531	29,257	654,078	696,293	(a) 3,01,293	(b) 30,552	5,14,372	43,000	117	39,711	9,29,045	6,27,128	3,01,917	109	667	23,20,758	*123 miles open from 1st January 1878 to 10th July 1878. 48 miles open on 11th July 1878. 171 miles open at the end of the year. 145·88 average miles open during 1878.

(a) Includes Rs. 3,324, the cost of special trains.
(b) „ Rs. 8,357, the haulage of Post-Office compartments during the year, calculated on former basis; but some of this will be written back in the current year.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Appropriation and Outlay Account of Revenue and Expenditure for the official year 1878-79.

	Original Budget-estimate.	Regular Budget-estimate.	Actuals.	Remarks.
Receipts.				
Earnings of the Line.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Coaching Traffic . .	3,60,000	3,60,000	3,46,184	Rs. 14,299 written back from this head on account of charges for Postal Department having been revised.
Goods Traffic . . .	6,30,000	6,23,000	5,67,095	
Electric Telegraph Earnings	5,000	2,000	2,242	
Steam Boat Earnings .	...	...	...	
Sundries	10,000	20,000	26,494	
Total Earnings .	10,05,000	10,05,000	9,42,015	
Deduct—Increase in Balance of Outstanding Earnings, as per Appendix A. . . .	5,000	5,000	8,943	
Total Receipts .	10,00,000	10,00,000	9,33,072	
Expenditure.				
Working Expenses.				
Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations. A.	1,70,000	1,80,600	1,58,000	
Locomotive Expenses B.	2,24,100	2,15,200	2,44,500	
Carriage and Wagon Expenses . . . C.	66,800	65,500	58,000	
Traffic Expenses . D.	1,23,200	1,20,600	1,18,100	
General Charges . E.	1,14,400	1,13,600	1,16,000	
Steam-boat Service . F.	...	...	...	
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses . . G.	4,000	7,000	8,413	
Total Working expenses .	7,02,500	7,02,500	7,03,013	
Add—Increase to Grant, as per Appendix C. ...	...	...	...	
Do. to net Debit Balance of Suspense Account, as per Appendix B.	4,500	4,500	7,142	
	7,07,000	7,07,000	7,10,155	
Deduct—Increase to Credit Balance of Demands payable	7,000	7,000	10,000	
Net Expenditure against Grant . . .	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,155	
Net Earning . .	3,02,500	3,02,500	2,39,002	
Net Receipts . .	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,32,917	

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

Statement of Capital Expenditure to end of March 1879.

Head of Account.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Preliminary Expenses	2,16,987	
Land	56,825	
Construction of Line	58,27,879	
Ballast and Permanent Way	22,02,762	
Stations and Buildings	10,36,276	
Plant	2,69,040	
Rolling Stock	11,47,545	
Total	1,07,57,314	
Establishment	13,35,553	
Total Final Heads	1,20,92,867	
Increase in Balance of Suspense Heads	12,633.	
Total	1,21,05,500	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	40,883	
Total	1,20,64,617	
Deduct—Debits to Indian books by Credits to Expenditure in England for value of English stores and other items charged off in England and English outlay in suspense	34,13,697	
Balance, Expenditure in India	86,50,920	

Appropriation Account of the Holkar State Railway for the year 1878-79.

Main Head of Expenditure.	Grant as per Budget order.	Final Grant to end of year.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land		11,000	2,478
Construction of Line		74,684	11,063
Ballast and Permanent-way		16,500	17,736
Stations and Buildings		2,21,500	90,167
Total Construction Accounts		3,23,684	1,21,444
Plant		30,600	21,047
Rolling Stock	5,52,400	—1,70,599	—1,70,598
		1,83,685	—28,107
Establishment		48,300	41,175
Total Final Heads		2,31,985	13,068
Suspense Accounts		—7,57,000	—7,45,406
GRAND TOTAL	5,52,400	—5,25,015	—7,32,338
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	—19
	5,52,400	—5,25,015	—7,32,357
Deduct—Debits during the year to Indian books by Credits to Expenditure in England for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	1,27,400	1,11,585	50,135
Net Indian Expenditure	4,25,000	—6,36,600	—7,82,492

Details of Additional Grants and Reductions in Grants to accompany the Appropriation Accounts of the Holkar State Railway for the year 1878-79.

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
Expenditure in India.	Rs.	
Reduction made on submission of Regular Estimate.	10,61,600	Reduced by Government of India—*vide* No. 286-88A., S. R., dated 12th March 1879.
Total Reduction ...	10,61,600	

Statement of entire Capital Expenditure to end of March 1879.

Head of Account.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Preliminary Expenses	1,33,521	
Land	3,854	
Construction of Line	25,47,111	
Ballast and Permanent Way	23,66,117	
Stations and Buildings	5,50,986	
Total Construction Account	56,01,589	
Plant	1,51,966	
Rolling Stock	7,47,154	
Total	65,00,709	
Establishment Charges	10,17,735	
Total Final Heads	75,18,444	
Increase in Balance of Suspense Accounts	1,70,272	
Total	76,88,716	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	14,350	
Total	76,74,366	
Deduct—Debits to Indian books by Credits to Expenditure in England for value of English stores and other items charged off in England and English outlay in suspense,	32,64,571	
Balance, Expenditure in India	44,09,795	

Appropriation Account of the Indore-Rutlam Section, Neemuch State Railway, for the year 1878-79.

Main Heads of Expenditure.	Grant as per Budget Order.	Final Grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land	34,000	34,000	924
Construction of Line	3,27,837	2,78,000	1,97,448
Ballast and Permanent Way	1,76,906	1,66,190	—21,641
Stations and Buildings	1,98,938	1,65,000	1,23,815
Total Construction Account	7,37,741	6,43,190	3,00,546
Plant	5,732	5,732	—25,892
Rolling Stock	4,000	3,54,100	88,395
	7,47,473	10,03,022	3,63,049
Establishment	63,527	61,599	71,021
Total Final heads	8,11,000	10,64,621	4,34,070
Suspense Accounts	—1,70,000	—1,46,097	—14,471
Grand Total	6,41,000	9,18,524	4,19,599
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	3,000	2,000	2,085
	6,38,000	9,16,524	4,17,514
Deduct—Debits during the year to Indian books by Credits to Expenditure in England for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	38,000	1,45,924	...
Net Indian Expenditure	6,00,000	7,70,600	4,17,514

Details of Additional Grants and Reductions in Grants to accompany the Appropriation Accounts of the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway for the year 1878-79.

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
Expenditure in India.	Rs.	
Addition made when submitting Regular Estimate.	1,70,608	Increased by Government of India—*vide* order No. 352-54A., S.R., dated 18th March 1879.
Total Addition	1,70,608	

F. W. FORDHAM, *Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Sindhia-Neemuch State Railways.*

Annual Progress Report of the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway (Rutlam to Neemuch Section) for 1878-79.

WHEN the last Annual Report on this line was submitted, the Neemuch State Railway comprised the line between Indore and Rutlam. In July last, the railway was opened for traffic to Rutlam, and the Indore-Rutlam portion was made over to the Manager, Open Line.

2. This report relates, therefore, only to the section between Rutlam and Neemuch, a distance of about 83½ miles. This comprises two divisions:—the Jáora Division, from Rutlam to Diloda; and the Neemuch Division, from Diloda to about a mile beyond Neemuch Station. The length of each division is about 41¾ miles.

Extent of line.

3. On the 10th of October last, the charge of this line was made over by Mr. C. Cheyne to Mr. H. Bell,—the latter officer being instructed to revise Mr. Cheyne's last estimate for this section, and to endeavour to reduce the estimated cost per mile to Rs. 70,000. The estimate framed by Mr. Cheyne amounted to Rs. 78,18,821, giving a mileage rate of Rs. 93,683. In April last Mr. Bell submitted a revised estimate on revised designs for this section, which amounted to Rs. 59,92,275, showing a saving over Mr. Cheyne's estimate of Rs. 18,26,546, and giving a milleage rate of Rs. 71,798.

Revised estimate.

4. Up to October last, little had been done on the line beyond earthwork and the collection of about half of the ballast; no masonry had been started, and little had been done in quarrying. The revision of the estimate, and consequently of the working arrangements on which it was based, was not long allowed to interfere with the more vigorous prosecution of the works, and in December, work had been actively started all along the line. The absence of stone on the Jáora Division rendered it necessary to open quarries at Mungrole, about 8 miles south of Rutlam, from which a tramway or temporary road has been laid, and the stone will have to be brought by train laid from these quarries for the whole of the Jáora Division. The Neemuch Division is more fortunate, and has some good quarries of laminated and amorphic crystalline sandstone, and also the laminated Neemuch limestone at the northern end. The works on the Neemuch Division will be nearly altogether carried out by cart load.

Condition of works.

5. The works are being carried out "departmentally," and it is fortunate that the Executive Engineers, Messrs. Buyers and Swappe, happen to be peculiarly able and experienced in the practical details of carrying out work in this way, while they have been most heartily seconded by their assistants, all of whom, except one, are young Coopers' Hill Engineers. The want of local skilled labour (or, indeed, any spare labour) in this part of India makes it a difficult matter to carry out large works with rapidity, and it is more especially felt in consequence of the competition for labour for other railways in the vicinity. This difficulty has, however, been met very successfully by Messrs. Buyers and Swappe,

Works being carried out departmentally.

and the large number of men now on the works (probably over 6,000), is a very marked evidence of their capacity in the way of obtaining, managing, and keeping labour.

Progress on works to date.

6. Most satisfactory progress has been made since October last. The whole of the earthwork is now practically completed; nearly all of the ballast is collected, and one-half of this is either in place or alongside the line. On the Jáora Division the large bridges are well advanced, and will be ready for girder erection shortly after the close of the rains. Most of the founds of the smaller bridges have been put in, and some of these are completed and have been run over by material trains. On the Neemuch Division, equally good progress has been made, and all the wet founds of the large bridge over the Sew River at Mandsaur (11 spans of 30 metres) have been got in this season, and no difficulties remain on this division to prevent the works being vigorously prosecuted next season.

Neemuch station.

7. The position of the Neemuch station yard has been finally settled, and the works pushed on. The yard will be conveniently placed for both the bazaar and the barracks; will be close to, and under cover of, the fort; and an excellent site is obtained for the railway staff quarters.

Minor stations.

8. The minor stations are all in hand, and will not delay the opening of the line in any way. At the request of the Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, the stations between Mandsaur and Neemuch have been altered, so as to give a station at Mulhargarh, a place of some importance in the Jáora State, and from which some traffic may be expected from adjoining large villages. The minor stations between Mandsaur and Neemuch are now Tharode, Mulhargarh, and Harkia Khal, all about 7¼ miles apart.

Want of feeder roads.

9. Feeder or connecting roads between all minor stations and main roads are much needed, and the Agent, Governor-General, has been addressed by the Director on this point. But more than this is obviously needed to make this, or any railway, financially successful. Beyond the main road from Indore to Neemuch, there is scarcely a mile of other bridged and metalled road in this part of the country. The traffic on the line is thus restricted to the periods when carts can travel over the fair-weather country tracts —say, in the aggregate for seven months in the year. This point deserves some attention, as it not only affects the success and economical working of the railway, but traders are still barred from taking advantage of markets, which the railway would otherwise enable them to do.

Opening of line.

10. The permanent way is now laid, partly on formation and partly on cess, about 27 miles beyond Rutlam. At the close of the rains, platelaying will be pushed on in this way right into Neemuch, which should be reached by about the middle of March next. By means of a few diversions, it will probably be possible to open for public traffic to Mandsaur early next year, and to Neemuch, with all works nearly completed, before the rains of 1880. The line will thus have taken about three years to complete, even allowing for a rather slack time in the autumn of 1878, due to discussions as to rates and revision of working arrangements.

11. The Engineer staff employed on the line at present is given in margin.* Mention has been made above of the ability and energy shown by the Executive Engineers of both divisions, and the rest of the staff have almost without exception worked very well indeed, and are most heartily thanked by the Engineer-in-Chief for their exertions. The subordinates have also done very well, especially Mr. J. E. Howe, Sub-Engineer, and Nundun Singh, Supervisor.

* *Staff employed.*

Mr. J. W. Buyers,	Ex. Engineer	... 2nd grade.	
„ C. Swappe,	„ „	... 3rd „	
„ R. C. Beeston,	Asstt. Engineer	... 1st „	
„ C. Cowper,	„ „	... 1st „	Temp.
„ J. Michell,	„ „	... 1st „	„
„ A. Sulivan,	„ „	... 1st „	„
„ A. Blewley,	„ „	... 2nd „	
„ W. Michell,	„ „	... 2nd „	
Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E. and Mr. C. Thompson, Store-keeper.		... 2nd „	

Statement of expenditure.

12. Appended to this report are the required statements as to expenditure during the year, which are nearly actuals. The excess shown over the grant for the year, due to transfers of stores, is met by a corresponding saving on the Indore-Rutlam Section. The expenditure against budget for the whole Sindia-Neemuch State Railway (Indore to Neemuch) will, taken as a whole, show a saving of about one lakh. Mr. J. W. Fordham, the Examiner of this line, has given me most cordial and valuable assistance since I took charge.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Neemuch, 16th July 1879.

PART I.

Appropriation Account of the Rutlam-Neemuch Section, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, for the year 1878-79.

Main heads of Expenditure	Original Grant	Final Grants at end of year	Outlay
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary Expenses	...	...	9
Land	15,000	2,000	301
Construction of Line	5,47,403	6,70,800	2,37,314
Ballast and Permanent-way	11,70,594	1,10,700	1,21,045
Stations and Buildings	3,79,062	63,000	30,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS	21,12,059	11,76,500	6,94,759
Plant	69,408	30,000	48,378
Steam Ferries	...	...	...
Rolling Stock	2,53,000	5,000	...
Establishment	2,43,473	2,09,200	2,09,949
CARRIED OVER, TOTAL FINAL HEADS	26,78,000	14,20,700	9,53,086

Main heads of Expenditure	Original Grant.	Final Grants at end of year.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BROUGHT OVER, TOTAL FINAL HEADS	26,78,000	14,20,700	9,53,086
Suspense Accounts	9,64,000	13,500	8,18,284
GRAND TOTAL	17,14,000	14,34,200	17,71,370
DEDUCT—Receipts on Capital Account	...	2,200	1,059
TOTAL	17,14,000	14,32,000	17,70,311
DEDUCT—Debits to Indian books by credits to Expenditure in England, &c., for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	64,000	7,000	2,12,913
TOTAL	16,50,000	14,25,000	15,57,398
DEDUCT—Decrease in Grants as per Schedule D.	2,25,000	...	...
Net Indian Outlay	14,25,000	14,25,000	15,57,398

PART II—D.

Additional grants and reductions in grant to accompany the Appropriation Account of the Rutlam-Neemuch Section, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, for the year 1878-79.

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.	Rs.	
Reduction.		
Reduction in Grant	5,50,000	*Vide* Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1242 A., S. R., dated 21st October 1878.
Total Reduction	5,50,000	
Addition.		
Addition to Grant	3,25,000	Addition made on review of Regular Estimate—*vide* Government of India, P. W. D. No. 352-54 A., S. R., dated 18th March 1879.
Total Addition	3,25,000	
Net Reduction	2,25,000	

CENTRAL OFFICE OF ACCOUNT,
Mhow · 12th June 1879.

J. W. FORDHAM,
Examiner of Accounts,
Holkar & Sindia-Neemuch State Railways

Annual Progress Report of Neemuch State Railway (Nazirabad Section) for the year 1878-79.

No. 55W., dated Nazirabad, 12th June 1879.

From—A. C. CREGREEN, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Neemuch-Nazirabad State Railway,

To—The Secretary to the Agent, Governor General for Central India, P. W. Dept.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following as the Annual Progress.

2. The surveys were commenced at the end of October and completed by the end of March, when the staff came into Nazirabad, to put upon paper the result of their labours in the field and to prepare the estimate of the project, for submission to the Government of India by August 1879.

3. Appended is the appropriation account for the year 1878-79.

PART I.

Appropriation Account of the Nazirabad Section, Neemuch State Railway, for the year 1878-79.

Main heads of Expenditure.	Original Grant.	Final Grant at end of year.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	30,000	45,000	44,199
Land	...	...	...
Construction of line	...	...	...
Ballast and Permanent Way	...	...	...
Stations and Buildings	...	...	...
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS	30,000	45,000	44,199
Plant	...	...	...
Steam Ferries	...	...	...
Rolling Stock	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...
TOTAL FINAL HEADS	30,000	45,000	44,199
Suspense Accounts	...	...	3,711
GRAND TOTAL	30,000	45,000	47,910
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	1
TOTAL	30,000	45,000	47,909
Deduct—Debits to Indian books by credits to Expenditure in England for value of English stores and other items charged off in England	...	...	...
TOTAL	30,000	45,000	47,909
Add—Increase in grants as per Schedule D.	15,000	...	...
Net Indian Outlay	45,000	45,000	47,909

PART II.—D.

Additional grants and reduction in grant to accompany the Appropriation Account of the Nazirabad Section, Neemuch State Railway, for the year 1878-79.

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA. *Addition.*		
Addition made in review of the Regular Estimate.	Rs. 15,000	Government of India, P. W. D. No. 298-300A.—S. R., dated 13th March 1879.
TOTAL ADDITION ...	15,000	

NAZIRABAD:
The 12th June 1879.

J. W. FORDHAM,
Examiner of Accounts, H. and N. S. Railways

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Neemuch-Nazirabad State Railway

CHAPTER VIII.:

POST OFFICE.

No mail robberies have taken place. The cash receipts amount to Rs. 68,685-9-3; disbursements, to Rs. 73,492-7-8.

2. The average rate of the conveyance of mails has been, by mail-cart 7·656 miles an hour, and by runners 4·275 miles.

3. No record has been kept, in certain divisions, of the number of letters received and despatched.

4. The statement below shows the receipts and expenditure on account of staging bungalows under the Central India Agency—

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during 1878-79.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			
			Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under Public Works Department . .	3,772	..	3,576	209	1,132	4,917
„ Political Agencies	29	3,801	192	18	...	210
	...	3,801	3,768	227	1,132	5,127

CHAPTER IX.:

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THE following statement shows the length of line and number of offices of Government Telegraphs within the limits of the Central India Agency for the year 1878-79:—

Length of Line.				Revenue earned.		Remarks.
From	To	Line.	Wire.	Offices.	Amount.	
		Miles.	Miles.		Rs. A. P.	
Morar . . .	Morar Railway Station . .	302·777	310·063	Beora . .	1,538 9 0	The return now given does not compare exactly with those of previous years, as in the present one net revenue has only been shown, while in previous returns the gross collections of the offices were given,—a less accurate result.
Morar Railway Station . .	Fortress . .			Goana . .	1,444 7 0	
Morar Railway Station . .	Indore . .			Gwalior . .	3,227 10 10	
				Indore (Main)	13,410 4 8	
				Do. (City) .	11,641 5 8	
Indore . . .	Khandwa . .	257·285	703·715	Jaora . .	4,086 12 0	
Do. . . .	Neemuch . .			Mhow . .	5,210 12 4	
Fatehabad . . .	Ujjain . .			Morar . .	4,758 11 4	
Railway Station, Indore . .	Indore City .			Mundsaur .	5,841 1 0	
				Neemuch .	5,649 10 8	
				Ujjain . .	6,759 8 0	
				Rutlam . .	6,397 7 0	
				Shajapore .	1,206 8 0	
	TOTAL .	560·062	1,013·778		71,202 11 0	

The extent of the Indore Division of Telegraphs has been somewhat curtailed by the temporary transfer of the lines along the Sindia State Railway to the independent charge of an officer with head-quarters at Agra. It may, however, be stated here that a line carrying three wires, of which two are for the railway service, has now been completed from Agra to Gwalior. The Chambal River is at present crossed by long spans, but, on the completion of the bridge, the wires will be attached to it.

2. The number of offices open has remained unchanged during the year. The net revenue credited to the offices shows, however, a small increase of about Rs. 1,600—a very gratifying result when it is remembered that 1877-78 was quite an abnormal year, on account of the famine in Southern India and the consequent excitement in the grain trade. To have maintained, in a year of comparatively dull trade, the exceptional figure reached in 1877-78, may be accepted as a proof of the permanent impetus that has been given to the use of telegraphy in commercial transactions by the natives of Central India. The collections at Jaora and Ujjain specially show a marked increase, while, on the other hand, there is a falling off at Rutlam.

3. The connection by wire of the railway and Government offices at Mhow has been discontinued, as it has been found that the transfer of messages at Indore is sufficient for the traffic. A connection by wire has, however, been established at Rutlam.

4. The telegraph offices at the stations between Chambal and Rutlam, inclusive, on the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway were opened in July 1878. There are now 14 telegraph offices on the Holkar and 9 offices on the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway supervised by the Telegraph Department, and 166·67 and 158·61 miles of wire are respectively rented by these railways.

CHAPTER X.:

MILITARY.

THE strength and distribution of the troops serving within the limits of the Central India Agency are detailed in the following statement:—

		CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERIES.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
		Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.											
Mhow Division	(Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpur, Agar, Indore)	1	318	1 ...	355	3	381	1 & Detachment,	1,351	4 Regiments ...	2,494
Gwalior District	(Morar, Gwalior Fort, and Sipri)	..	...	1 ...	452	3	336	1 & 3 Companies,	1,088	2 ,, ...	1,521
Sangor District	(Nowgong and Suma)	...	...	2 squadrons .s.	297	1	148	3 ,,	142	4 Companies ...	291
	Total	1	318	2 and 2 squadrons,	1,104	7	865	2 Regiments, 1 Detachment, & 6 Companies ...	2,581	6 Regiments ... 4 Companies ...	4,306
LOCAL CORPS UNDER CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.											
Central India Horse	Agar and Goona	.	...	2	979	...	....	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion	Sehore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Companies ...	191*
Malwa Bheel Corps	Sirdarpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Regiment ...	612
	Total	...	...	2	979	..	...	...	...	1 Regiment ... 2 Companies ...	803
	GRAND TOTAL	1	318	4 and 2 squadrons,	2,083	7	865	2 Regiments, 1 Detachment, & 6 Companies ...	2,581	7 Regiments ... 6 Companies ...	109

* *N.B.*—The Bhopal Battalion has gone on field service, leaving a depôt of two companies.

The total strength of the force is :—

1 Regiment European Cavalry	318
4 Regiments, and 2 Squadrons, Native Cavalry	2,083
7 Batteries of Artillery	865
2 Regiments and Detachments, European Infantry	2,581
7 Regiments and 6 Companies, Native Infantry	5,109
TOTAL	10,956

Annual Report of the Central India Horse: by Lieut.-Colonel C. Martin, Commandant.

THE Force has been employed during the past year in its ordinary duties of watching the general peace of the country by its numerous detachments; but nowhere in Central India have its services been required.

In November, a detachment of 30 sabres of the 1st Regiment was despatched to the Punjab, and has been employed in transport duties with the 2nd Division of the Force operating in Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass.

The Force has given several European officers for service in the field, *viz.*, Captain Neill, with the Cavalry Brigade of the Expeditionary Force to Malta; Captain Gerard, as Brigade Major of Cavalry in the 2nd Division of the Force operating through the Khyber Pass; Lieutenants Money and Ravenshaw, for duty with the Transport Train in Afghanistan; Lieutenant Chamberlain, as Orderly Officer to Major-General F. Roberts, C.B., V.C.; and Lieutenant Durand, as Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion.

The absence of these officers and of those on furlough left the Force very weak in the European element.

The 1st Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General J. Forbes, C.B., on the 20th and 21st January, and the 2nd Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General W. Gordon, C.I.E., on the 17th and 18th February,—at both of which inspections I was present.

The strength of the Force on the 31st March was 985 sabres, as follows :—

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Parsi.	
1st Regiment	...	186	154	151	1	= 492
2nd ,,	6	165	150	172	...	= 493
TOTAL	6	351	304	323	1	= 985

The casualties of all ranks were 107, as follows :—

Pensioned	66
Discharged by court-martial	4
Voluntary discharge	10
Inefficient	10
Died	17
TOTAL	107

The health of the Force has been good, and its conduct excellent. There were 102 casualties among the horses, as follows—

Cast	86
Died	11
Destroyed	5
TOTAL	102

96 Remounts were entertained, as follows :—

Arabs	50
Bought at Pokur Fair	22
„ at Balotra „	10
„ at Batesar „	6
„ in district	6
Line-bred	1
Camel	1
TOTAL	96

The average price of the remounts was as follows :—

	Arabs. Rs.	Pokar. Rs.	Balotra. Rs.	Batesar. Rs.	District. Rs.
1st Regiment	329	214	194	243	214
2nd „	363	242	...	...	200

The average price of a remount was—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1st Regiment	254	0	0
2nd „	337	8	0

Gram was purchased and sold at head-quarters and at all detachments, under regimental arrangements, as follows :—

	Gram: srs. ch.	Wheat: seers.	
At Goona	24 2¾	18¼	per Rupee.
At Agar	20 0	16	per Rupee.

Every man at head-quarters of regiments was weighed, of 1st Regiment 384, 2nd Regiment 437, with the following average results :—

1st Regiment.—Highest average per troop, which represents one caste, 10 stone 3lbs.; the lowest, 9 stone 9lbs. The average of the whole regiment, 10 stone.

2nd Regiment.—Highest average, 9 stone 13lbs. 7oz.; lowest, 9 stone 5lbs. 7oz.

The average weight of a sowar in marching order, including saddlery (which represents what the horses have to carry), was—

	St.	lbs.
1st Regiment	14	3
2nd „	13	7

Two gentlemen of respectable families have received direct commissions as jemadars, *viz.*, Merwanjee Cooverjee (the first Parsi, perhaps, who has adopted the military profession) and Jai Singh (a Dhunnotia Brahmin.)

A commencement has been made to improve the fire-arms, which have so frequently been represented as the weak part of the equipment of the Force, and 6 Snider carbines have been supplied to each regiment. The non-commissioned officers have been instructed, as well as the men at

head-quarters, as far as the means had admitted, so that when the full complement of Sniders is received, instructions in its use will be well advanced.

Bhopal Battalion.

3. *Strength, duties, &c.*—The average strength of the battalion during the year was 911 men; the average number of effectives at head-quarters, 575, of whom 79 were on duty daily. There were six detachments from head-quarters, numbering in the aggregate 707 men, including the depôt at Sehore and Left Wing forming garrison of Hoti Murdan, which afterwards went to Ali Musjid for duty.

Health.—The health of the regiment has been good, and no serious epidemic has occurred during the year. The proportion of sick was 1·2 per cent. for the year. The total number of deaths was 22: of these, 6 occurred at Sehore, 3 *en route* to Afghanistan, 8 at Hoti Murdan, 1 at Lundi Kotal, 1 at Base Hospital, Peshawur, and 3 on sick leave at their homes. (The loss since leaving Afghanistan, subsequent to 1st May, is not included.)

General conduct, courts-martial, &c.—The conduct of the men throughout the year has been good. One summary court-martial was held on a non-commissioned officer for neglect of duty, and two on men for insubordination; one man was dismissed the service under authority of the Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, for selling his own kit and part of another sepoy's. No other serious offences were committed.

Parades, drills, target practice.—Before leaving Sehore, parades were, principally, each company eight days at shelter trench exercise, battalion out-post duties, and the new form of attack. Snider rifles were issued to the head-quarters at Agra, when *en route* to the front, on the 7th December 1878; those for the depôt were sent to Sehore, and issued to the men on the 10th July 1879.

Previous to going on service, eight companies were put through the annual course of musketry with Enfield rifles. No European officer being with the depôt, only drill once, and inspection twice, a week was carried out. On the march from Jhelum to Nowshera, instruction was given in the mode of handling and cleaning the Snider, and 10 rounds of blank ammunition fired, to acquire practice in loading, &c. At Nowshera and Hoti Murdan, all men on field service fired 20 rounds of balled ammunition each (10 individuals at ranges up to 300 yards, and 10 skirmishing from 400 to 200 yards and back). At head-quarters at Nowshera, rifle exercises, three skirmishes over the hills, and company drill twice a week, was carried out. At Jumrood and Lundi Kotal, convoy duties, &c., and a great deal of field entrenchment. At Hoti Murdan, rifle instruction, skirmishing, and out-post duty were taught.

The battalion marched from Sehore, 25th November 1878; reached Nowshera 22nd December 1878. Left Wing was detached to Hoti Murdan, 23rd December 1878. Head-quarters marched 3rd February, and reached Jumrood on the 6th February 1879; marched again 22nd March 1879, and joined the 1st brigade, 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, at Lundi Kotal on the 23rd March 1879. The Left Wing marched from Hoti Murdan 23rd April, and reached Ali Musjid on the 29th April 1879.

Recruits, invalids, &c., discharged.—29 recruits were enlisted at head-quarters at Sehore: most of them were brought by Jemadar Gyaram Singh from the Gwalior district. No invaliding took place during the year. One sepoy was discharged by sentence of summary court-martial.

European officers.—Colonel Forbes left the battalion on the 9th April 1879, to command a brigade in the Kurram Valley Field Force, and Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wemyss joined and assumed command (in accordance with G. O. C. C., 14th June 1879) on the 10th April 1879. Lieutenant W. J. Orr, Bombay Staff Corps, joined at Itarsi on the 2nd December 1878, and Lieutenant E. S. Masters, Her Majesty's 1st Regiment (Royal Scots), at Khajooria, on the 25th November 1878.

Native officers.—Jemadar Gyaram Singh, nephew of Resaldar-Major Gopal Singh, 2nd Central India Horse, was posted from 1st May 1878.

Annual inspection.—The battalion has not been inspected since last year's report.

Malwa Bheel Corps.

4. Total strength of all ranks on 31st March 1879—

Bheels	369
Bhilalas	...
Naiks	105
Banjaras	6
Other castes	79
Total	559

Detachments.

1.—Satpura Hills	59
2.—Rajpur	26
3.—Burwani	5
4.—Rutlam	15
5.—Indore	52
Total	157

The three first are relieved every six, the fourth every two, and the last will be every three months. This last has replaced a detachment of the Bhopal Battalion, on this latter corps proceeding on service to the frontier.

The Malwa Bheel Corps also furnished the Agent, Governor General's escort this cold season, and obtained that officer's approbation of their general conduct and powers of marching.

We have latterly been able to engage a better class of recruits, of greater average height and physique. Desertion, too, is much less frequent,—the improved conditions of service being mainly the cause of this improvement.

The regiment has been instructed in shelter trench and pit drill during the year, and the men show considerable aptitude in wielding pick and shovel.

Conduct.—Good.

Health.—Improved on last year, but venereal disease has been more common—indeed, it is reported as becoming commoner among the Bheel population of the Native States.

Savings Bank.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 31st March 1878	3,093	4	3
Deposited during the year	4,375	5	9
Total	7,468	10	0
Withdrawn	5,238	0	0
Balance on 31st March 1879	2,230	10	0

Regimental School.

Daily average of attendance, as reported by the Master:—

Urdu	19
Hindi	52

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Salaries	306
Contingencies	...
Total	306

CHAPTER XI.:

MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—Boundary Disputes.

The Political Agent, Western Malwa, reports that Lieutenant MacIvor disposed of 17 boundary disputes, besides visiting and demarcating two old settlements. There were two appeals to the Agent, Governor-General, in one of which the Boundary Officer's decision was reversed.

2. Lieutenant MacIvor also disposed of 24 disputes between the States of Jhábua and Kushalgarh.

3. The Political Agent, Bhopal, reports the adjustment of 9 cases. No boundary officer has been appointed since Lieutenant Ravenshaw left, in February 1878.

4. The Deputy Bheel Agent reports the settlement of one dispute between the Mánpur Pargana and Holkar's District of Hásilpur. Also of 29 cases between the two branches of Dewás in the Bagand Pargana.

5. The Political Agent, Bundelkhand, reports that 44 cases have been disposed of during the year—15 by Captain Homfray, and 29 mutually or otherwise under the Agency.

II.—Studs.

6. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, reports that 6 stallions are maintained by Government, 3 at Agar and 3 at Goona; 108 mares were covered at Agar, and 60 at Goona. A non-commissioned officer periodically goes round the district, and tests the results. A fair was held at Agar on the 5th May 1878, for the second time, for the produce of the Government stallions and for young horses bred in the district: 32 young animals were brought, 24 of them by Government stallions; Rs. 183 were given away in prizes.

The Political Agent considers that this shows a satisfactory increase on the previous year, and hopes that, as the confidence of the zemindars becomes more assured, the numbers will increase.

III.—Hospital and Dispensaries.

Report by the Residency Surgeon.

7. The following statement shows, in an abstract form, the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Agency:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
Malwá Dispensaries (Indore 2, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhár, Dewás, Agar)	77,142	673	2,950
Jáora (not under supervision)	12,581	192	260
Gwalior Dispensaries (Lashkar, Goona, Sipri, Jawad)	13,840	138	2,929
Bundelkhand Dispensaries (Nowgong, and 16 Native State Dispensaries and 32 Native State Vaccination Departments)	16,495	341	40,847
Bhopal Agency (Sehore, Biáora, Bhílsa, Narsingarh, Khilchipore, Páthári, Kurwai)	23,161	279	26,158*
Baghelkhand Dispensaries (Agency, Sutna Bazaar, Nagode, Rewah, Maihar, Sohawal)	13,599	298	4,101
Bhopáwar Agency (Jhábua, Ali Rájpore, Bakhtgarh, Amjhera, Jobat)	11,351	264	1,399
Mánpur Agency (Mánpur, Barwáni, Rájpur, Khail)	8,580	47	466
Mhow (including staff, and 2 charitable hospitals)	9,475	41	911
TOTAL	186,224	2,273	80,021

* Including 20,047 vaccinations in Bhopal territory.

The return shows an increase of 28,498 in the number treated in 1877, the total number in that year being 157,726.

The increase in the number of vaccinations is also marked, *viz.*, 10,795.

The number of known deaths is 2,273, as compared with 1,198 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of major and minor surgical operations performed during the year at the different hospitals and dispensaries throughout the several Agencies in Central India:—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Major operations.	Minor operations.
Malwa Dispensaries (Indore 2, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhár, Dewás, Agar)	302	5,728
Gwalior Dispensaries (Goona)	13	159
Baghelkhand Dispensaries (Agency and Sutna Bazaar, Nagode, and Rewah)	17	108
Bhopal Agency (Sehore, Biáora, Bhílsa, Narsingarh, Khilchipore, Kurwai)	32	900
Bundelkhand Agency (Nowgong)	5	17
TOTAL	369	6,912

Gwalior Agency (4 dispensaries).

8. The number treated at these dispensaries (13,840) is a slight increase on the previous year. At the Goona dispensary, which is superintended by the Surgeon of the Central India Horse stationed there, two-thirds of the total vaccinations were done, and 13 major operations performed. No operations are returned from any of the other dispensaries.

Bundelkhand Agency (17 dispensaries).

9. Total treated, 16,495 : of these, 2,129 were treated at the Nowgong Station Dispensary, leaving an average of only 910 patients treated during the year at each of the Native State dispensaries—a ridiculously small number; the cost of establishments alone would be about a rupee for each patient. These dispensaries want supervision and stirring up. Vaccination is carried on very successfully in Bundelkhand, 40,847, or more than one-half of the entire vaccinations in the Central India Agency, having been done there.

Bhopal Agency (7 dispensaries).

10. There is the very considerable increase of 3,748 patients; 32 major surgical operations only are returned. The vaccinators attached to the dispensaries performed 3,113 successful vaccinations,—1,500 less than in the previous year. The newly-started vaccination establishment of the Begum of Bhopal returns the very large number of 20,047 vaccinations; this would be very satisfactory had the vaccinators worked under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. From the report of 1877, it appears that an arrangement was made that they should do so, but this does not appear to have been carried out; as it is, the report seems to be almost too good to be true.

Baghelkhand Agency (6 dispensaries).

11. These dispensaries are zealously worked by the Agency Surgeon, who submits a full and detailed report on each. There is an increase of 929 in the number of patients treated, and a falling-off of 500 in the number of vaccinations.

12. Mánpur Deputy Bheel Agency (3 dispensaries)

show an increase of 1,200 in the total treated during the year. The dispensaries work fairly well, and the number of patients is probably as many as can be expected in such thinly-inhabited districts. Vaccination returns show only 466. There should be a vaccinator attached to each dispensary; at present there is only one, who works in the Bárwani State.

13. Malwa Agency.

Dated Indore Residency, 23rd September 1879.

From—F. Beaumont, Esq., M.D., Residency Surgeon,

To—General Sir H. D. Daly, Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

"I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Malwa charitable dispensaries for the year 1878.

"Dr. Keegan was in charge from the beginning of the year till my return from sick leave in November. The duties were carried on by him with great zeal and efficiency, as is evidenced by the amount of work done.

"The total number treated during the year is 77,142, against 65,893 in previous year. The number of major surgical operations was 302, of minor operations 5,788. There has been for many years a steady increase in the

number of patients, but last year the increase was exceptionally large, owing to the unhealthiness of the year, dearness of food, and to the numbers of starving poor attracted into Malwa from all points of the compass by the comparatively slight pressure of famine here. These famine refugees arrived at Indore in bodies of hundreds at a time, especially from the Deccan, claiming help from their countrymen settled here. The Maharaja Holkar responded liberally to their appeal, and arranged for the feeding of nearly two thousand of them for some months, till rain had fallen plentifully in the Deccan, when they were given clothing and some money for road expenses, and sent to their homes.

Prevailing diseases.

"The greater part of the increased number of admissions is under the heads diarrhœa, dysentery, and fevers. Diarrhœa and dysentery were famine diseases; their excessive prevalence was confined to famine refugees, among whom, as they were already exhausted by starvation, the mortality was very great.

Fevers.

"The number of fever cases rose from 11,570 in 1877 to 17,972 in 1878—an increase of more than 50 per cent. This was, no doubt, owing to the excessive and prolonged damp of the rainy season, the rainfall having been nearly one-third more than the average. 55 per cent. of the fevers occurred in September, October, and November, in the end of, and during, the drying-up season of the monsoon. That the prevalence of fevers is directly influenced by the amount of the rainfall, is proved by the experience of the past and previous years.

"*Percentage of fevers to total treated.*

Average for five years, 1872 to 1876	20·66
1877,—an excessively dry year	17·58
1878,—a very wet year	23·43

"There is a great difference in the prevalence of fevers at the several dispensaries, and, as fever is so easily recognised, there is not likely to be any error in diagnosis.

"*Percentage of fevers to total treated: average for six years.*

Indore Main Hospital	24·19
Indore City Dispensary	14·96
Ujjain	9·03
Ratlam	15·13
Dhár	30·22
Dewás	12·13
Augar	16·93

"The most remarkable of these figures, when compared, are the two first (the Indore Main Hospital, 24·19, and Indore City Dispensary, 14·96), when it is considered that these institutions are situated within a mile of each other and on the same main road,—the first, in the station; the other, on the station side of the city. But the patients resorting to them are very different: fever patients at the Main Hospital are principally drawn from the rural population of the surrounding villages, and those of the City Dispensary are almost all inhabitants of the city. This will account for the difference, as I have little doubt that malarious fevers are very much less prevalent in large closely-built cities than in the open country villages, where there is a thorough perflation of air, especially night air, laden with malaria. It is therefore advisable to have the doors and windows of bedrooms closed at night from July till the fever season is past, in December."

"14. *Indore Main Hospital and Dispensary.*—This hospital is under the charge of the Residency Surgeon who, in its working, is ably assisted by Assistant Surgeon Mr. Gunput Sing.

"Here the number of out-patients was 13,963—almost the same as last year; but there was a large increase in the number of in-patients, 2,459, against 1,480 in 1877. 243 major surgical operations were performed, and 884 minor. With regard to the number treated as in-patients, the difficulty of late has been to keep the number within the accommodation afforded by the hospital and the funds available for their maintenance. Last year it was not possible to do this, for, in consequence of the number of famine refugees at Indore, many of them sick, as well as starving, the hospital was besieged by crowds of miserable sick creatures, to whom it was impossible to refuse admission, because their sickness was brought on by starvation: consequently the hospital was crammed with sick, the wards and veraudahs and a large chupper filled with patients as thick as they could lie. In the latter part of the year there were as many as 230 sick in the hospital at one time.

"To provide for all these, it was necessary to make appeals through you for help, to which the Máharája Holkar liberally responded with the donation of Rs. 2,000, the Máharája Sindia Rs. 1,500, the Máharája of Dhár Rs. 500, and His Highness Holkar's Minister, Rugoonath Rao, gave Rs. 400. Owing to the prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery among these famine refugees, the greater part of the increase of admissions is under these heads—scanty, bad food, and exposure to damp and cold in the rains, being the exciting causes among these. The mortality was very great, nearly 30 per cent. having died.

"At this hospital the admissions under this head had for many years been very large, patients being attracted by hearing of its successful treatment by the injection of quinine subcutaneously—a remedy like this, which in the majority of instances cures the fever by a single application, being appreciated; nor, indeed, till now that cinchona alkaloids are available, would the funds of these dispensaries have permitted the efficient treatment of fever by quinine in the ordinary way. To have treated 18,000 cases with quinine administered internally, allowing for each the moderate quantity of 15 grains, would have required 600 ounces of quinine, which at Rs. 10 per ounce would have swallowed up nearly one-third of the income of the dispensaries, and the results would not have been nearly so satisfactory. To attempt to treat the fevers prevalent here by administration in the ordinary way of anything but quinine, and that in full doses, is to allow the fever to wear itself out, as it will do in many cases, wearing out the strength of the patient at the same time.

Fevers.

"The pecuniary aspect of the matter is considerably altered since the Government of India has undertaken the manufacture of such a valuable remedy for malarious fevers as the cinchona alkaloids, which preparations being practically all but, if not quite, as good as quinine, and costing but one-tenth of its price, can be administered much more freely. In solution it is not pleasant, but as pills it is easily taken, and rarely disagrees. It must be remembered that not very unfrequently patients are met who cannot keep down quinine. It is to be regretted that administrators of

Native States do not realise how much the land revenue return must be influenced by the health of the raiyats. If they did so, apart from any benevolent considerations, they would find it well worth arranging to keep a supply of cinchona alkaloid pills in each village, in charge of the Patel, by whom it could be safely given at once on the occurrence of fever: after a few trials its value would be established, and there would be no difficulty about its distribution.

"This would be an immense boon to the rural population, as I know from experience that the majority of the sickness and mortality among them is caused, directly or indirectly, by neglected fevers.

"Of these, there were 138 general surgical operations, 105 eye operations. Of the former, 35 were major amputations, 18 lithotomies for removal of cancers, 7 for other large tumours, 6 reductions of dislocations: the other operations were various. Of the eye operations, 50 were for extraction of cataract, 29 for artificial pupil. Patients suffering from eye-diseases requiring operations come to this hospital from Gwalior and Bundelkund in the north, to Khandesh in the south. In addition to the above, when visiting the Máharája Sindia at Gwalior, in December, I operated on 22 cases of cataract and cut four cases of stone.

Major surgical operations.

"With a view to the establishment of Medical School for the education of native surgeons for the service of the Indore Durbar, the Minister has attached medical pupils to this hospital. During the year, the pupils, in addition to acquiring a general knowledge of the anatomy of the bones, have gone through a nearly complete course of dissections under Mr. Gunput Sing, Assistant Surgeon to the hospital—in weekly examinations I was pleased with the progress they made in anatomy—indeed, they do credit to their teacher. In materia medica they have gone through all the inorganic medicines, and have acquired a fair knowledge of the various preparations, their properties and uses.

"In medicine and surgery I have made their teaching as practical as possible, always illustrated by cases of the disease they were studying. In the out-patients' department, the pupils are required to examine patients, attempt to diagnose their disease, give an opinion as to treatment, and their reasons for it. They are also made to practise dressing, bandaging, and minor surgery generally.

"To facilitate the teaching of anatomy, the Durbar has granted me Rs. 1,500 to procure a model of the human figure, natural size, showing the anatomy of the muscles, vessels, nerves and viscera, and also several enlarged models of the organs of sense and the heart. These models I saw and examined in the Paris Exhibition last year, and are the most complete and accurate possible. All the structures are coloured to nature, and the several parts and organs can be removed in order, as in dissection, and replaced again. In this country they will be an invaluable aid in the teaching of anatomy.

"15. *Indore City Dispensary.*—The importance and usefulness of this dispensary is rapidly increasing; 15,857 patients were treated here in 1878, against 14,606 in 1877. This is a very large increase, and gives the average of 51 new applicants daily. The increasing popularity of this and all the dispensaries is largely owing to the progressing en-

lightment of the people, which is rapidly destroying their faith in hakims' and baids' medicines, which is very gratifying—not that they are rival systems of medicine, but because their treatment is not only useless but in most cases positively injurious. Scurvy (a disease that is rarely met with here) was, from the want of rain in 1877 and consequent great scarcity of green vegetables, very prevalent in this city. The native physicians not having seen or heard of it before, were sorely puzzled by it; struck with one of the most prominent symptoms, the stiffness of the limbs and lameness from effusion of blood into the muscular sheaths, they set it down as a form of *waee* (rheumatism), and, according to their rules, treated it with stimulating medicines and food, forbidding fruit and vegetables; under this treatment their patients got steadily worse, and many of them were driven to the dispensaries, where they were soon relieved by lime-juice and proper regimen. The news of this spread, and the sufferers from scurvy all resorted to the dispensary and station hospital, and the faith of the public in native medicine has been considerably shaken.

"There is steady, not rapid, progress made in the conservancy arrangements of the city of Indore; sanitary measures received a considerable impetus during the term of office of Sir Madava Rao, and great improvements were effected. Since that, things have kept pace with the enlightenment of its ruler and inhabitants, and more cannot well be expected.

"16. *Ujjain Dispensary.*—Here the number of patients treated was 11,893,—700 in excess of 1877. The operations performed were: major 25, minor 1,188.

"The Native Doctor, Ramdyal Pattuk, is very attentive to his duty, and the attendance at the dispensary has steadily improved since he assume dcharge in 1877.

"Despite the dirt, want of any attempt at drainage, and altogether total absence of conservancy, at Ujjain, the percentage of fever cases is markedly less here than at any other of the Malwa dispensaries; but, from its insanitary state, it suffers more surely from cholera epidemics than any town in Malwa. The new dispensary building—for which, at your instance, the Máharája Sindia has given Rs. 5,000—will be a great boon, the work being at present carried on in an old tumble-down dwelling-house in an out-of-the-way quarter. In concert with the Political Agent, a suitable site in the centre of the city has been selected, and the building will be commenced as soon as material can be collected.

"17. *Rutlam Dispensary.*—Here there has been more than the usual annual increase in the number of patients, the total number treated being 12,569,—an excess of 1,552 on the previous year. The operations were—major 12, minor 855. The Native Doctor, Thakur Din, maintains his reputation for zeal and attention to his duties, and the popularity of the dispensary increases from year to year.

"The Rutlam Durbar has now provided accommodation and food for any cases urgently requiring treatment as in-patients. The patients are treated in a serai close to the dispensary.

"To Rutlam must be given the palm for cleanliness, of any of the towns in which these dispensaries are located.

"18. *Dhár Dispensary.*—This dispensary was unfortunate in its Native Doctor being sick for part of the year, and the man who officiated was not experienced. Still, there is a respectable increase of 1,165 in the number treated. But one major, and 369 minor, operations were performed.

"Fever, which in ordinary years gives nearly one-third of the percentage of admissions, was last year less prevalent at Dhár than usual. Possibly the marshy grounds around the city, which in ordinary years are fever-beds, were last year flooded and innocuous till the fever season was past.

"19. *Dewás Dispensary.*—This dispensary has increased in usefulness since Mr. Gopal Pattak, Licentiate of Medicine, of Bombay, took charge, and greater things may yet be expected of him.

"The total admissions have increased from 4,123 in 1877 to 5,823 in last year; 10 major surgical operations and 212 minor operations were performed during the year. Much improved temporary accommodation has been provided for the dispensary, and this year it is hoped the funds will be available to construct a new dispensary, with accommodation for in-patients.

"20. *Agár Dispensary.*—There has been a considerable increase in the work done at the dispensary: 3,986 out and 179 in-patients were treated; 11 major operations and 181 minor were performed.

"The Native Doctor is very attentive to his duties; but as Agar is a small town, and the surrounding district is but thinly inhabited, a very large number of patients cannot be expected."

APPENDIX I OF REPORT.

GWALIOR STATE RETURNS.

RETURN A.

Dakaiti

Serial Number.	Date when committed.	Number and names of dakaits, and their residence.	Name of plundered party, with residence.	Dakaiti, where committed.			Number of persons murdered.	Number of persons wounded.	Value of property plundered.	Value of property recovered.	Number of dakaits apprehended.	Order by Durbar, after enquiry.	Remarks.
				Village.	Pargana.	Zila.							
	1878.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
1	27th January	Paramsukh, son of Kishan Lall, of Nurabad; Nokha, son of Mulwa; Harbhan, son of Gridhari, of Mai; and Buldeo, son of Gopal, caste Gujar, of Godha.	Lallji, son of Hardeo, bannia, of Marwar.	Baori ...	Kotwál ...	Gird, Gwalior	...	6	6,000 0 0	77 6 0	4	...	Under investigation.
2	28th March	Hira Lall, caste Rawat, of Ladhora; Deohans, *alias* Lachman Sing, caste Rawat, of Dattia; Teja Mirdha, of Kotra; and 17 others, names unknown.	Ramchand, contractor, of Konsa.	Konsa ...	Antri ...	Gird, Gwalior	1	...	233 5 0	...	1	....	Ditto.
3	8th January	Two sowars and 40 men with matchlocks, names unknown.	Bhairo, Brij Lall, and others, of Sheopur.	Lonia ...	Sheopur ...	Sabalgarh ...	...	...	1,163 9 0	...	...	....	Ditto.
4	8th June ...	20 or 25 armed men, names not known.	Panna Lall, Goshaen, mahdar, of Jorsa.	Jorsa ...	Dhodhar ...	Sabalgarh ...	...	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
5	8th February	Number and names of dakaits not known.	Kewalram, bannia, of Keonda, and Mohun Lall, brother of Deoki.	Keonda ...	Bhir Wazir,	Narwar ...	...	...	599 7 0	7 15 0	1	...	Ditto.
6	5th May ...	Number and names of dakaits not known.	Dhan Sing, of Raja Kheri, and Gobund Rao Karpun.	Gurhi ...	Arono ...	Narwar ...	...	...	1,538 8 0	...	...	...	Ditto.

7	17th „	Kasora, son of Mohan Sing, Gujar of Bhimrode; Dhansingha, son of Parmsukh, Gujar, of Kishanpura; and 25 others, names not known.	Khubu, son of Budhu, caste Karár, of Kishanpura.	Kishanpura	Koláras ...	Narwar ...	...	...	1,218 0 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
8	16th April ...	Parman and 50 others, names not known.	Sabsing, Thakur of Bágchini, now residing in Jigni.	Kabra ...	Jigni ...	Sikarwari ...	...	...	659 0 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	11th „ ...	Panna, Lambardár, Kishora, and 30 others of Magroni.	...	Magroni ...	Jora ...	Sikarwari ...	11	1	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
10	11th January...	25 dakaits, names not known.	Bijepal, oilman, of Attáir.	Dolakan ...	Attair ...	Bhind ...	1	2	380 8 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
11	6th March ...	Isri Gujar, of Jora, and 35 or 30 others, names not known.	Bhairo Nath, Brahmin, máfidár of Badha.	Badha ...	Mow ...	Bhind ...	...	...	709 15 3	...	...	...	Ditto.
12	25th April ...	Umrao Sing, Thákur, of Undha, Gangaparshad, Thakur, of Majra, Partab Sing, Khem Sing, Khusal Sing, and Juba Sing, Thakurs of Mehgawan.	Raghunandan, Ridki, and Daru, Brahmins, of Kainkapura.	Kainkapura,	Mehgawan...	Bhind ...	...	...	400 0 0	1 knife ...	...	...	Ditto.
13	1st May ...	25 dakaits, names not known.	Durjan, son of Jhande, caste Kachi, of Kanra.	Pura ...	Attair ...	Bhind ...	...	...	69 15 0	69 15 0	6	...	Ditto.
14	8th July ...	Teja Kachi, Harsing Rai, Rajput, of Khok, Baldeo, Brahmin, of Baoli, Tikaram, Kishan, Girand, Parma Gujar, of Mehgawan, Dharajet Kachi, Gangadhar, of Kodar, and Brimjet Gujar, of Kirgaon.	Adho Dass, chela of Ragho Dass, Bairági.	Har ...	Attair ...	Bhind ...	...	1	82 4 0	1 10 0	3	...	Ditto.
15	9th November	30 dakaits, names not known.	Baldeo and Raghunandan.	Airoli Ghát	Attair ...	Bhind ...	...	...	138 14 0	..	1	...	Ditto.

Serial Number.	Date when committed.	Number and names of dakaits, and their residence.	Name of plundered party with residence.	Dakaiti, where committed.			Number of persons murdered.	Number of persons wounded.	Value of property plundered.	Value of property recovered.	Number of dakaits apprehended.	Order by Durbar after enquiry.	Remarks.
				Village.	Pargana.	Zila.							
	1878.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
16	12th February	Names and number of dakaits unknown.	Gulab Khan Banjara, of Narwar, and Sham Lall, Bannia, of Narwar.	Kali Naddi...	Karara ...	Jhansi ...	...	...	163 13 0	...	...	...	Under investigation.
17	7th January ...	13 dakaits, names not known.	Radha Kishan Manvári, of Jamuhan.	Jamuhan	Lahár ...	Jhansi ...	1	...	3,987 4 0	105 0 0	...	...	Ditto.
18	11th March ...	Bhujbal Sing, Jat; Baniram, Jat; Hamu, Khangar, Gumano, woman, of Kargáwan.	Sheo Lall, bannia, of *Duboh*.	Amalia ...	Duboh ...	Jhansi ...	...	...	249 3 9	12 5 3	5	...	Ditto.
19	15th „ ...	12 dakaits, names not known.	Gangia and Máhárání, banúias, of Maharakpura.	Mabarakpura	Duboh ...	Jhansi ...	...	...	43 8 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
20	16th April ...	Dakaits unknown ...	Mohan Lall, bannia, of Komlápuri.	Kamlápuri	Duboh ...	Jhansi ...	...	...	911 6 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
21	1st May ...	Gauvar Sing, Kalwa, Beni Sing, Pahár Sing, Puran Sing, Kanhai Kachi, Hamir Khangar, Mulwa, and Puran, of Dattia.	Dablai Mehta, of Rambeni.	Rambeni ...	Duboh ...	Jhansi ...	...	...	1,535 12 0	1 10 0	2	...	Ditto.
22	25th May ..	Unknown ...	Kanhai Sing, bannia, of Kajra.	Kajra ...	Pichor ...	Jhansi ...	...	...	940 7 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
23	11th June ...	Sultán Sing, Thakur, of Lahar; Bhan Singha, Karanjee Kachi, and Gíasu Chamar, of Lohar; Huri Sing, Thakur; Triokia, bannia, of Dattia; Kamod. Neksai Brahmin, of Dattia.	Mulwai and Budhi, Ahir, of Chandroni.	Chandroni	Duboh ...	Jhansi ...	...	2	403 4 0	109 6 0	4	...	Ditto.

24	12th „ ...	Not known ...	Mohan Kalár, of Lakhodra.	Lakhodra ...	Pichor ...	Jhansi ...		1	930 0 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
25	16th „ ...	Not known ...	Gobindi, cannia, of Batra.	Batra ...	Karara ...	Jhansi ...	...	1	1,269 12 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
26	15th May ...	Kullu, sweeper, of Bhitarwár, Kheman, Sawant Sing, Munib Sing, Parman Sing, Thakur, and Rauwa, sweeper, with 13 others.	Rughonath, Dhonkal, Motia, Hazariju, Bhauro, Mangalia, Rajdhara, Lachhi, and Ganesh Rawat, of Sunnari.	Sunnari ...	Karara ...	Jhansi ...	...	1	315 14 0	13 7 0	3	...	Ditto.
27	26th May ...	Dangal Sing, Zabre Sing, Chattar Sal, Thakurs, and 37 others, names not known.	Bajurai, bunnia, of Damron.	Damron ...	Karara ...	Jhansi. ...	...	1	104 11 6	41 3 6	3	...	Ditto.
28	6th May ..	Not known ...	Mohan Lall Barasar, of Aslot.	Aslot ...	Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	...	1	2,283 0 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
29	26th „ ...	Not known ...	Gajadhar and Bishan, Brahmins.	Kondri ...	Jhansi ..	Jhansi ...	...	..	189 2 9	...	..	...	Ditto.
30	1st June ...	Not known ...	Balan, dhobi, of Thara.	Thara ..	Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
31	1st July ...	40 dakaits, names not known.	Gangoley, mehta, of mouza Pura, in Jhansi.	Pura ...	Jhansi ...	Jhansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
32	14th „ ..	Number and names not known.	Dularey, bannia, of Sálanagar.	Salanagar ...	Karara ...	Jhansi ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
33	2nd August ...	Number and names not known.	Girdhari, bannia, of Gandan.	Gandon ...	Duboh ...	Jhansi ...	...	..	...	...	1	...	Ditto.
34	26th February	20 or 25 dakaits names, not known.	Pokar Dass, Brahmin, of Rasulpur.	Rasulpur ...	Basoda ...	Esagarh ...	...	...	642 8 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
35	May ...	Not known ...	Kamod Sing, Brahmin.	Janvin ...	Basoda ...	Esagarh ...	...	...	1,542 12 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
36	15th December	15 dakaits ...	Ganpat Sing, Lambardar.	Mangrol ...	Bhilsa ...	Esagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
37	12th January...	Unkár and 149 others,	Jai Sing, zamindar, and others	Bahet ...	Gajráj ...	Bajrangarh ...		...	1,000 0 0	...	3	...	Ditto.

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				Village.	Pargana.	Zila.							
	1878.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
38	20th January...	40 dakaits, names not known.	Bhag Chand, bannia, of Rannode.	Katora ...	Rannode ...	Bajrangarh	1	...	1,640 4 0	...	...	...	Under investigation.
39	30th ,, ...	Not known ...	Nathu, son of Jawahar Sing, and Hamir Sing.	Bachâwan ...	Rannode ...	Bajrangarh	...	...	1,015 10 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
40	16th February	Not known ...	Bhawâni Lâll and Gauri Lâll, bannias.	Bai ...	Kanuraj ...	Bajrangarh	...	...	1,429 0 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
41	21st February	9 dakaits, names not known.	Lachmi, Brahmin, of Akhâjiri.	Akhâiri ...	Rannode ...	Bajrangarh	1	...	4,739 12 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
42	21st March ...	25 dakaits, with 2 sowars.	Sewaram, Bannia, of Barwakhiri.	Barwâkihri	Bajrangarh	Bajrangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
43	31st October...	31 dakaits, names not known.	Sukhdeo, Gopal, Mohan, and Bansidhar, Brahmins, of Chachora.	Rajoi ...	Chachora ...	Bajrangarh	...	4	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
44	12th January...	34 dakaits, with 2 sowars.	Sobharam, Lambardar, Gunna Lâll and Jewanram, patwaris.	Dharnda ...	Shâjapur ...	Shajapur ...	...	2	Not known	...	...	...	Ditto.
45	19th ,, ...	16 dakaits, names not known.	Unkar, oilman, of Bariai.	Barlai ...	Shâjaulpur	Shâjapur ...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	Ditto.
46	9th ,, ...	40 dakaits, names not known.	Gopal Kurmi ...	Bandikolan	Agar ...	Agar ...	...	...	Not known	...	...	...	Ditto.

RETURN B.

Educational Statistics of Gwalior Territory.

Serial Number	Name of District.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Monthly cost. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	Lashkar	1	541	888 8 0	
2	Gwalior City	1	38	45 8 0	
3	Gird Gwalior	3	58	30 8 0	
4	Zila Bhind	5	133	116 0 0	
5	,, Tawargárh	5	104	79 0 0	
6	,, Saikarwári	5	74	36 0 0	
7	,, Saubalgarh	4	155	86 0 0	
8	,, Narwar	8	145	72 8 0	
9	,, Jhansi	9	286	125 8 0	
10	,, Eságarh	4	110	118 0 0	
11	,, Bajrangarh	3	63	42 0 0	
12	,, Agar	10	171	79 0 0	
13	,, Shájahánpur	21	441	188 0 0	
14	,, Mandsor	3	70	44 0 0	
15	,, Nimach	5	173	78 0 0	
16	,, Ujjen	4	197	113 8 0	
17	,, Amjhera	1	18	9 0 0	
	Total	92	2,777	2,141 0 0	

W. TWEADIE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Gwalior.

RETURN C.

Distribution Statement of Durbar Troops.

Locality.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
Malwa Division	1 regiment	½ regiment	1 battory.
Esagarh ,,	1 ,,	½ ,,	1 ,,
Gwalior ,,	1 ,,	½ ,,	1 ,,
Total	3 regiments	1½ Regiments	3 Batteries.

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RETURN D.

Thagí.

Serial Number.	Place of occurrence.			Number of killed.		Date of occurrence.	Property found with the killed.	Number and names of perpetrators, &c.	Number, names, &c., of criminals apprehended.	Date of sentence passed.	Remarks.
	Village.	Pargana.	District.	Men.	Women.						
1	...	...	Subalgarh								
2	...	...	Narwar								
3	...	...	Gird Gwalior								
4	...	...	Jhánsi								
5	...	...	Tawarghár								
6	...	...	Sikarwari	...	...	...	...	...	Nil		
7	...	...	Bhind								
8	...	...	Esagarh								
9	...		Bajrangarh								
10	...	...	Malwa								
11	...	...	Lashkar								

W. TWEADIE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

GWALIOR AGENCY REPORT.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.:

THE GWALIOR STATE.

	Para.	Page.
SECTION I.—*Topography, Natural Features, and Agriculture of Gwalior district.*		
View, why restricted to capital district only	1	iii.
Gwalior district, how situated	2	
Political pre-eminence of Gwalior district, how originating	3	
Gwalior position, of what consisting	4	iv.
Gwalior fortress	5	
Fortress, how garrisoned	6	
Above arrangement explained	7	
Old Gwalior	8	v.
New Gwalior, or Lashkar	9	
Trade and Manufactures of Lashkar	10	vi.
H. H. the Mahárájás palaces	11	
Morar Cantonment	12	vii.
Natural features of Gwalior district	13	
Agriculture	14	ix.
Condition of cultivators	15	
SECTION II.—*Government and Conduct of Public Business; Army, Seal and Insignia of the Sindias.*		
H. H. the Mahárájá	16	x.
The young Mahárájá	17	
Form of Government	18	x.
Meaning of term "Darbár."	19	
Gwalior Sardárs	20	
Minister	21	
Darbár Vakil	22	
Public Departments	23	xi.
Justice and Police	24	
Army	25	
Seal, Flag, and Insignia	26	xii.
SECTION III.—*Population.*		
Country sparsely populated	27	xii.
Muhammadan element small	28	xiii.
Maráthas foreigners in Central India	29	
Number of Maráthas in Gwalior	30	
Rángré Bráhmans	31	
Rájpúts and others	32	
SECTION IV.—*Revenue.*		
Estimated revenue of Gwalior	33	xiv.
Revenue system in Gwalior	34	
Village officers	35	xv.
Revenue officers	36	xvi.
Economical administration of Darbár	37	

CHAPTER II.:

RESUMÉ OF 1878-79.

	Para.	Page.
Local taxation on British-made salt abolished	38	xvi.
Insignia of a C. I. E. delivered to His Highness	39	xvii.
Affairs in Afghanistan	40	xvii.
His Highness' indisposition	41	
Current business and features of year	42	

CHAPTER III.:

REVIEW OF ANNUAL RETURNS.

	Para.	Page.
Returns, of what consisting	43	xviii.
SECTION I.—*Darbár Returns.*		
Darbár returns only 4 in number	44	xviii.
Dakaiti in Gwalior territory	45	
Education	46	xix.
SECTION II.—*Political Agency Returns and (Imperial) Public Works.*		
Of what consisting	48	xx.
Civil Justice	49	
Criminal Justice	50	
Village watchmen	51	
Agency Jail	52	xxi.
Agency lands and education	53	xxi.
Charitable Dispensaries	54	xxii.
Telegraphs	55	
Rainfall	56	xxiii.
Finance	57	
Extradition	58	
Imperial Public Works in Gwalior	59	
SECTION III.—*Morar Returns.*		
Present wants of Morar Cantonment	60	xxiv.
Health of Morar	61	
Relief of starving strangers	62	
Cantonment of Sipri	63	xxv.
Civil and Criminal Justice in Morar	64	
Morar Local Funds	65	xxvi.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR STATE.

SECTION I.—*Topography, Natural Features, and Agriculture of Gwalior District.*

View, why restricted to Capital District only.

THE possessions of the Sindias in Central India are so intermingled with Muhammadan, Rájpút and other principalities and with our own territory that a topographical description of the country, with its elevated plateaux, numerous hill and mountain ranges, important rivers, and diverse, but in the main remarkably fertile, soils, belongs perhaps rather to a survey of Central India as a whole than of His Highness' portion of it. Reserving for separate sections a few notes on the population and revenue of Sindia's whole State, the topographical and general view here taken will therefore be restricted merely to the military and political position included in the name Gwalior, that is, to the immediate *locale*, or centre at once of the Maháráját Sindia's power and of those protective influences which are exercised over His Highness' country by the Imperial Government of India.

Gwalior District, how situated.

2. The Gwalior District forms, as is well known, the northernmost corner of Sindia's country, having as its boundaries the Chambal on the north and north-west, and the Sindh on the south and south-east,—two considerable tributaries of the Jumna. Almost due north of the district, separated from it by the Chambal river and by a strip of independent territory (Dholepore) included under the Rájpútána Agency, stretches the Commissionership of Agra, in the North-West Provinces.

Political pre-eminence of above district, how originating.

3. Centrically situated as the Gwalior District thus is towards India as a whole, and strategically important on that account, as well as because of the famous natural fortress which it contains, its situation is not equally convenient relatively to the country now governed from it. But the Maráthas were a spreading, not a consolidating, or even always an occupying, power;-and when Gwalior fortress passed for the third time in its history into the possession of the Sindias, under treaty with our Government of 1805, and Maháráját Daulat Ráo went and encamped beside it, progress towards new acquisitions, not thought for the old ones lying in his rear, must have been uppermost in his mind.

Up to that time, he and his predecessors, though Ujjain, in Malwa, formed their nominal capital, had been nearly always in the field with their armies. But in 1805 the day had come when no one except ourselves was to advance any further; and from then till now the Sindias have only had to observe from Gwalior the establishment of the power

which has at last given fixed limits to the several Native States of India.

Gwalior position: of what consisting.

4. The Gwalior position proper has for its dominant feature the great fortress, consisting of the fortified summit of a narrow, isolated, and abrupt sandstone hill, lying north and south; 2 miles, all but a few yards, in length, varying in breath from 2,864 to 350 feet, not including outworks, and rising 315 feet above the plain; the height above the sea, however, being so much as 1,010 feet. The foot of the rock is embraced round its northern skirt by old, and round its south-eastern by new, Gwalior, a line drawn between which two points, parallel with the fortress, representing the base of a triangle, the apex of which the British cantonment of Morar, lying about 3 miles distant to the east, might be taken as forming the plain spread out between the fortress and cantonment, being filled with cultivation and intersected by numerous metalled roads.

Gwalior fortress.

5. The summit of the fortress presents an area of more than 2,000 acres, well supplied with roads and parade-grounds, and surrounded with walls, the average height of which above the scarp is about 30 feet. On this space stand the European and native barracks, and an excellent but necessarily steep and tortuous road, some 2,260 feet in length, which is not, however, considered passable for wheels, leads from the top to the bottom of the rock. In a place of such antiquity, said by Farishta to have been prized as a stronghold before the Christian era, interesting archæological remains of course abound, also buildings belonging to many different historical epochs: from the palaces and temples of forgotten Hindú princes and the comparatively recent structures of the Muhammadans, down to the latest "block" or "unit" of our own Department of Public Works.

Fortress, how garrisoned.

6. Gwalior fortress, though belonging as much as ever it did to the Sindiás, whose flag flies daily from its ramparts, is entirely held by our troops; its garrison consisting of a strong armament of artillery, with three companies of British Infantry from Jhansi, and a guard of sepoys relieved weekly from Morar.

Above arrangement explained.

7. In 1843, as will be remembered, our Government had to fight two battles in one day (Panniár and Maháráj pur), in order to rescue the present Chief, then a child, from the hands of his own subjects: and among the other dispositions then made for His Highness' protection was the raising of a Native Contingent, under British officers, on whom the charge of the fortress naturally devolved.

Ten years afterwards, on His Highness attaining his majority, one of his first requests was to have his fortress restored to his own keeping; which it accordingly was: remaining in native custody till the great mutiny, in which not only the contingent, but most even of Sindia's own troops, soon joined. For about a year after that, His Highness held on at Gwalior; but at last he and his Minister withdrew to Agra, leaving the mutineers masters both of his fort and country, until, on 20th June 1858, the rebels having been beaten a few days previously

at Kota-ki-Saráe by Sir Hugh Rose, the fort fell once more into our hands, after a determined but hopeless resistance on the part of a body of braves, who showed themselves in it after it was thought evacuated.

The resolution formed on the suppression of the mutiny to afford to His Highness in future the protection of a portion of our own regular army, instead of a mere contingent, together with the necessity recognised for locating the former near the capital, made it impossible for the fortress to be replaced in His Highness' keeping with the rest of his recovered possessions, so as to be occupied by other troops than ours, while a large body of British soldiers lay almost under its shadow. In this view the Mahárájá was not slow to acquiesce; and hence the existing dispositions.

Old Gwalior.

8. The town of Old Gwalior, referred to as lying at the northern angle of the base of Gwalior rock, was long the capital of the district. Thus, so early as A.D. 1000, Rájás of Gwalior are mentioned in history; and when Akbar Sháh was King of Delhi (A. D. 1556 to 1605) and Gwalior formed a district (*sarkár*) in the province (*súbah*) of Agra, its chief city was famous for its singers and for all the amenities of old-fashioned eastern life. But its day was gone when Mahárájá Daulat Ráo pitched his camp beside it, early in the present century, as referred to above; and although an old-world population, said by Darbár to number between 20,000 and 25,000 souls still clings to it, there is nothing of interest about it now, except its name, its traditions, and its ruins.

New Gwalior, or Lashkar.

9. All the wealth and life of modern Gwalior centres now in a large and opulent new city, which has sprung up round the south-eastern skirt of the great rock, on the very site, it is said, of Daulat Ráo's first encampment; and which bears to this day, in true Marátha fashion, merely the name of Lashkar, or camp.

The population of Lashkar may be stated at 100,000 souls (Darbár says 85,023), not including of course Old Gwalior. Some of its streets, the Sarráfa, or money-dealers' quarter, for example, have a fine appearance; the better class of houses being several storeys high, and faced with quaint lattices and balconies of white stone. There are also several old-fashioned palaces of moderate pretensions; a quarter called *Jinsi*, containing the ordnance stores, and lines of the regular army; a high school, with a daily average attendance of 402 pupils; a printing office, from which is issued weekly, partly in Hindí and partly in English, a gazette and news-sheet; the former consisting chiefly of Government notifications, the latter wholly of extracts; a range of public offices—the usual judicial and police buildings; a large new jail on modern principles, and a mint. The every-day crowds that throng Lashkar grow denser and denser towards evening. The more intense the heat, the more do men, women, and children seem to swarm; the stream of life naturally flowing as much as possible out of doors. All are orderly and peaceful-looking; few, except those connected with the Court or Government, being armed. Several of the Marátha Sardárs have guards of Rohillas at their gates, but the swash-buckler element which pervades certain other native capitals is conspicuous by its absence at Gwalior. And yet perhaps even the Mahárájá's regular troops themselves, whose numbers

and composition we know, should not be too exclusively thought of by the side of this great and mixed population, in one's survey of the whole situation.

The old mail road connecting Gwalior with Bombay and Agra passes close to Lashkar; while just outside the city, safe under the protection of the fortress, the Gwalior and Agra State Railway, soon to be opened, will, for the present at least, have its terminus.

Trade and manufactures of Lashkar.

10. If the import and export trade of Lashkar were ascertained, it would probably be found inconsiderable, compared with the number of inhabitants. But the truth is, the internal communications of Sindia's country are so far behind the age that trade has but a poor chance. Not only are metalled roads few, but such as there are fail to produce their full benefits, because of so little having been done towards supplying them with feeders. The cross country tracks are in the most primitive condition, and wholly impassable, it is said, during large portions of the year; road-making in every form having come, it is to be feared, to be regarded more in the light of a tax, or tribute, that has to be paid, however reluctantly, to the Imperial Government, and of course taken for that purpose from the people, than, as what it really is, a cardinal point of sound internal administration. The rich classes of Lashkar must consume a large quantity of imported articles, such as piece-goods, woollen fabrics and luxuries of various kinds. But the masses are content with the few and simple necessaries which have satisfied the wants of so many previous generations; and, even with railways on the side of trade, it will probably be long before any marked change in this respect occurs.

Manufactures in our sense are in their infancy in Lashkar, being confined chiefly to paper, rude carpets and cloths, gunpowder, percussion caps and fireworks. The Mahárájá himself has lately been importing machinery from England, with a view to the setting-up of cotton-mills for the supply, in the first place at least, of *khákí* clothing for his army.

His Highness the Mahárájá's palaces.

11. Close to Lashkar, and just under the fortress, stands His Highness' beautiful new palace called Jai Indar Bhawan; in which, to his great delight, he had the honour of lodging and entertaining His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, soon after its completion. Equally imposing without and palace-like within, Jai Indar Bhawan stands in a walled and tastefully laid out park called Phúlbágh,* of about 400 acres, through which a stream called the Sonrékha has been made to wind. During Hindu festivals, these grounds are thrown open to the people and to their religious processions. On such occasions the Mahárájá himself and his companions, mounted on elephants, move about among the crowd; or if it be the Holi, take to boats on artificial bends of the Sonrékha, and bombarding one another with bags of red powder (*gulál*), afford to outsiders a glimpse of one of the bright sides, or strong points, of native, as contrasted with foreign, rule.

A second and smaller palace, as well as numerous pleasure-houses, are either completed or under construction, in the grounds of Phúlbágh,

* Once Daulat Ráo's flower-garden.

which, when cleared of the thousands of work-people now employed on it, will be a striking instance of what taste and money can do to beautify uninviting spots.

The architect and superintendent of all the above works is Major Sir Michael Filose, Knight of the (Roman) Order of Saint Silvester, or Order of the Golden Spur; one of a numerous family, originally from Italy, four generations of which have served the Sindias.

Morar Cantonment.

12. In latitude 26° 14′ and longitude 78° 16′, with an elevation of barely 700 feet, Morar is spread over the right bank of a considerable stream of the same name (the word being in reality, perhaps, Umra), and is distant 75 miles by road from Agra, 4 from Fortress Gwalior, and 160 from Cawnpur. Its military history began about 1843, when it was taken up as the head-quarter station of the Gwalior contingent referred to above. In 1857, however, as also already stated, the contingent mutinied, murdered a number of its European officers, and in the end made for Cawnpur, which it had nearly succeeded in wresting from us, within a few months after the Nana had been driven out of it by Havelock; when Lord Clyde arrived on the scene, fresh from the relief of Lucknow Residency, and dispersed it once and for all.

The mutiny suppressed, and part of our regular army having to be quartered in Sindia's territory, where to place it became the question. Another of the disused stations of the old contingent, namely, Sipri, was thought of; or, if a new cantonment altogether was to be formed, an adjacent spot on the same plateau near the village of Mamoni, with red soil, 1,500 feet above the sea, crossed by the Agra and Bombay road, and only about 70 miles to the south of Gwalior. But the nearness of Morar to the capital led to its being made, what it has since remained, the head-quarters of the Gwalior district; its garrison being fixed, under present arrangements, at one horse, one field, and one heavy battery; one regiment of British infantry, one of Bengal cavalry, and two of Bengal infantry; representing a nominal strength of 3,730 combatants, including officers, commanded by a Brigadier-General.

Very large sums have been spent during the last eighteen years in fixing the above force to the spot thus chosen for it, by the erection of double-storeyed barracks, which have all, however, to be deserted for camps, no matter how hot the weather, the moment epidemic disease shows itself. Money has also been freely laid out in trying to improve the water-supply of the cantonment, and make it generally more fitted than it naturally is for occupation by European soldiers and their families. But with all that can be done, its climate and features are still, of course, those about to be mentioned as belonging to the whole locality.

Natural features of Gwalior district.

13. The Gwalior district, the boundaries of which have already been indicated, is the least raised of the three great plateaux into which Sindia's whole country is divisible; its general elevation towards the central and more depressed portion, in which the capital lies, falling considerably short of 1,000 feet. The country has a stony and sterile, rather than pleasing, aspect, being only slightly wooded; in some parts, absolutely bare and rugged, and in others sparsely clothed with babŭl, tamarind,

and jhar-bér jungle. Considerable tracts of it also are fairly well covered every autumn with various species of grass; preserves of which, known as "rakhs," "rúnds," or (if hills) "dángs," are maintained, to yield supplies of forage. The more delicate dúb grass also abounds, and the artillery and cavalry grass-cutters are able to collect its roots nearly all the year round.

The ground is so full of white ants that the less hardy trees require care at first, though ultimately attaining a fine growth. Mango trees do only moderately well, but oranges, peaches, grapes, melons, figs, and many other kinds of fruit, and in the cold weather most English vegetables, come to perfection.

Timber being dear, while white sandstone can be quarried in any quantity, and in blocks resembling squared trunks of gigantic trees, from horizontal strata lying near the surface, the extent to which stone takes the place of wood, not only in the roofs and walls, but down even to the small interior fittings of houses and other buildings, forms quite one of the features of Gwalior. This stone is very easily wrought, and Gwalior workmen excel in cutting it into, for example, lattice-work of great delicacy and beauty. Slabs of it, about the size and thickness of slates, also do well for roofing, being cheaper in the end than tiles or thatch. At the same time, nothing could be more squalid than the houses of the masses of the people, many of which consist only of two small mud walls, placed at right angles to the back of some other building, with a few stones laid across them by way of roof; and in summer resembling heated ovens.

With sea about 450 miles distant on the west (Gulf of Cambay), 670 on the east (Bay of Bengal), and 1,270 on the south, the Gwalior rainfall is naturally uncertain, both as regards date of arrival, as it is called, of the monsoons, and yearly quantity and periods of fall. The average annual fall in Morar for the last nine years is 32·52 inches, while the fortress, owing to its greater height, receives, as a rule, or at all events received in former years, a considerably larger fall. Sometimes the rains set in soon after the middle of June, but often not till well on in July, while their complete or partial failure, even in years of good general rainfall, has also happened.

Whatever may have been thought of the Gwalior climate by officers of the old contingent, or others who have grown reconciled to it, it surprises fresh arrivals from England, equally with those, not excepting even natives of India, whose ideas of climate have been formed in places like Puná or Bangalore. During six months of the year, the mercury sometimes stands at about 100° Fahrenheit in the shade, for long periods, without varying more than a few degrees day and night; the mean deviation being about 3½° in 24 hours in September, and about 18½° in February. To those, however, who pass uninjured through the scorching winds of April, May and June, and damp simmering heat of the three succeeding months, the cold season, which, in favourable years, comes in with the lamps of the *Diwáli*, brings new life, the climate then becoming exceedingly bracing and exhilarating, with very frequently hoar-frost and ice at night. To the sick in hospital, however, and the enfeebled, the change is too marked to be at once beneficial, and sometimes the drill-season is fin through before the European and native

soldiers are fit for much field work. The effect of such transitions of climate on the poorer classes, especially in times of dearth, may easily be imagined.

In the matter of epidemics, as of climate, Gwalior seems about on a par with Agra, Allahabad, and other places; sometimes long exempt, at other times suffering severely. Thus, our occupancy of it during the past official year cost us, to say nothing of men invalided, or women and children, the lives of 43 British officers and soldiers, and 63 sepoys, from cholera alone.

Agriculture.

14. Some of the difficulties in the way of cultivation round Gwalior will have been suggested by the above statistics.

The soil for the most part consists of a weak, light, and friable alluvium, or yellow loam, much broken up by patches of barren land called *úsar*, but easily ploughed, and requiring in general only a good supply of water for the production of all the common cereals. Running water has a peculiar effect on it: (1) from the ease with which it breaks up under its action into deep and tortuous channels, and (2) owing to the rapidity with which these dry up, and become permanent holes or ravines, with sides almost as hard and rugged as rock, which not only interfere with agriculture, but add considerably to the burned up and forbidding aspect of the country.

Among communities like those of Gwalior, agriculture, meteorology, and astrology are branches of the same tree. The season for sowing the kharíf or autumn crops is, of course, the Hindú month Asár, corresponding generally with our June, when the agriculturist's year begins, and the annual rains are looked for. Where the astrologer comes into play is, to foretell the arrival of the rain, that sowing may be regulated accordingly. If, when good rain falls, the earth is empty, then the season may have been lost; while seed put into the ground too long before the rains begin in earnest, seldom comes to much.

In spite of all drawbacks, however, the Gwalior husbandman is often well rewarded. The jowári (*Holcus sorgum*) of the district sometimes stands 12 feet high in September; with enormous stalks, making a field look like a forest, while bájra (a smaller *Holcus*) and mákai do equally well. The rabi, or spring, harvest consists of gram, barley, wheat, and numerous other kinds of grain. It is astonishing how well these will do for long periods without rain, especially if the dews are regular, though there are generally a few days' rain in December and January. Both kharíf and rábi crops, but especially the latter, are exposed to constant danger round Gwalior from flights of locusts, which sometimes pillage whole acres in the course of a few hours from the time of their first appearing, like a dark yellow cloud on the horizon.

Condition of the cultivators.

15. The aspect of the villagers round Gwalior is that of the soil and climate to which they belong; their poor physique and dark, irregular features being suggestive of the struggle which is habitual to them and of the times of privation through which they not unfrequently pass. Their villages are of the meanest description; their agricultural implements primitive to a degree; and the earthen vessels in their houses inferior to those seen in the Agra district. And yet, with all

this, many of them hoard money; and there are the same diversities of worldly condition in a Gwalior village as in other places.

SECTION II.—*Government and conduct of public business; army, seal and insignia of the Sindias.*

His Highness the Mahárájá.

16. The present Chief of Gwalior, His Highness Mahárájá Jiáji Rao Sindia, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and C.I.E., is the fifth representative, though not lineally, of the first Sindia, and is now in his forty-fifth year.

The ups and downs of the family, from the days of Ránúji Sindia, its founder (1725 to 1750), down to the present time, belong to Indian history; and are summarised in Aitchison's Treaties, Volume III, pages 251 to 268 (revised edition).

The young Mahárájá.

17. Happily here is an heir to the Chiefship, though only one—His Highness' son—a child of three years, by a daughter of a Marátha Sardár, called Bápú Sáhib Jádaw.

Form of government.

18. The Mahárájá's rule grows more and more a personal one, as his character strengthens and his knowledge of affairs increases. To some extent doubtless his sardárs have to be conciliated by him, and their rights considered. The natural sympathies of a hereditary chief living among his own subjects also sway him; while the arrival of some famous astrologer from Násik or Benares may at any time give a new turn to local politics. But with all this, and with his duties and obligations towards the Imperial Government always well before him, His Highness is in his own country every inch a ruler.

Meaning of term "Darbár."

19. The word "Darbár" implies at Gwalior nothing in the form of a Council, but serves merely to give impersonality to allusions to the Mahárájá himself, who has no official, in the sense of constitutional, advisers; but consults with whom he pleases, or with no one at all.

Gwalior Sardárs.

20. A number of Marátha Sardárs with old names and titles live in Lashkar, but do not concern themselves with affairs, further than, in some instances, by holding commands in the regular army; and are singularly cut off from the world and free from intrigue.

Minister.

21. Next in importance to the Chief himself, is the Diwán, or Minister, at present Rao Rájá Sir Ganpat Rao Kharke, K.C.S.I., Shamshír Jang; through whom all the public business of the country is conducted.

Darbár Vakíl.

22. Then there is an official, or demi-official, called the Darbár Vakíl; who is a kind of Private Secretary to the Mahárájá, and daily sees His Highness himself, the Minister, and the Political Agent. This makes all the less writing. On 31st March last, only one hundred and twenty written references from the Political Agent to the Minister were awaiting replies, while no money claims whatever against the Darbár, as compensation for robberies and so forth, remained unadjusted. Indeed, many would be surprised at the regularity, despatch, and vigour with which the Darbár

carries on such portions at least of the work of the country as comes under the notice of the Political Agent, who seizes upon this as a fitting place in which to add his testimony and acknowledgments to those of his immediate predecessor touching the Mahárájá's courteous attention to all representations made to him at the instance of our Government, and the cordial, prompt, and effective manner in which His Highness' wishes in this respect are acted up to by the present Minister.

Public departments.

23. Branching out as it were from His Highness, or from the Minister, are the following departments of administration, each under its own Náib Díwán or Deputy :— (1) Civil Justice; (2) Criminal Justice and Police; (3) Revenue; (4) Military Affairs; (5) Kárkhánaját, or matters specially pertaining to His Highness; (6) Residency, or Foreign Department for disposal of business with Political Agent, and (7) a kind of Legislative Department.

There is no Department of Public Works, military buildings being generally constructed under the superintendence and on the responsibility of the superior military officers who are chiefly interested in them; and civil buildings by the district officers, with the help of good native mistris, or overseers.

Railways and metalled roads are all under the Imperial Department Public Works. Other roads, as before observed, are left to nature, or to the district officers, while all works in which His Highness himself is interested are carried out, if near the capital, by Sir Michael Filose, already referred to, or, if at a distance, by some selected officer.

The new jail just completed in Lashkar, which has been admired by all who have seen it, and has accommodation for 750 convicts, cost only Rs. 72,365, or Rs. 27,385 less than the sanctioned estimate; and was all built, by paid labourers, in 16 months from date of breaking ground. Some of the educated native overseers, trained by Sir M. Filose, are in reality engineers, though only called overseers, and contented to work hard on salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month.

Justice and Police.

24. The Gwalior courts of justice are only 16 in number, each with certain fixed powers, both in criminal and civil cases. This is at the rate of one tribunal for every 207 miles of country and every 156,250 of population—not too many, certainly, and yet not known to be too few. There are hardly any resident pleaders in Gwalior, though plenty are always ready to come up from Agra or Allahabad when permitted. All that the Political Agent can say about the Gwalior courts is, that complaints arising out of their working have seldom reached him, and that on the few occasions of his seeing their proceedings, he has been struck with the directness of their action, and the substantial justice, though not of course the artistic character, of their decisions.

The police is said to number 7,423 men, all told, and to cost Rs. 4,37,199 a year, including the 3,000 drilled police (*Najíbs*); also a small separate establishment belonging to His Highness' Mahkamahs Girái, or department for the suppression of thagí and dakáití. Much police work is also done by the undrilled troopers included in the "6,000 sowárs" maintainable under treaty.

Army.

25. On page 325 (revised edition), Vol. III of "Aitchison's Treaties," it is recorded that "the military force of all

arms hereafter to be maintained by the Gwalior Chief shall at no time exceed—

Artillery—48 guns, with 480 gunners.
Infantry—5,000 drilled soldiers.
Cavalry—6,000 sowárs."

In a special report submitted under date 22nd March last, it was shown that the army, while composed, on the whole, of much the same material as our own Bengal Infantry, falls at present a good deal short of its sanctioned strength; but this subject, having been fully dealt with in the report referred to, need not be taken up again here.

Seal, flag and insignia.

26. On the Gwalior Seal are engraved the following titles, which, with the name of the Chief of the day occurring in the middle of them, are hereditary with the Sindias:—

Mukhtár-ul-Mulk; Az'm-ul-Iktidár; Rafi-us-Shán; Wálá Shikúh; Muhtasham-i-Daurán; Undat-ul-Umará; Mahárájj; Dhirájj; Alijáh; Mahárájá Jiáji Rao Sindia, Bahádur; Sri Náth Mansúr-i-Zamán; Fedwi-e-Hazrat, Malikahs, Muazzamahs, Rafi-ud-darjihs, Inglistán, 1863.*

That a Maratha and Hindú Chief should have come to bear all those high-sounding Persian and Arabic titles, chiefly conferred by the Delhi Emperors, is a turn of history not more wonderful than that their present possessor should also be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire; and an Honorary General in the British Army.

The old flag of the Sindias, so well known on Indian fields, was of the orange or brick-red colour called *bhagwá*, with the representation of a serpent on it; after a fable about a cobra having sheltered the founder of the family with its hood, as he lay asleep in the sun. In 1862, however, a kind of union jack was adopted in lieu of, or in addition to, the old banner, having two patches of orange on it, with the figure of the serpent on each patch.

About the same time, His Highness also represented that he held as insignia from the late house of Delhi certain symbols intended to be carried in procession, the privilege of bearing which he would wish conferred on him anew by Her Majesty. One of these consisted of a crocodile's head; two of ostrich eggs; one of the sun; one of the new moon; one of the *máhi marátib*, or fish; two of the *panjah*, or open hand; one of a tiger's head, and two of the *panjah* and crescent blended, and adorned with Arabic inscriptions,—11 pieces in all. In regard to which a *kharíta* was duly granted by His Excellency the Viceroy, conformably with His Highness' request.

Section III.—*Population.*

Country sparsely populated.

27. The area of Gwalior territory is given in "Aitchson's Treaties" as 33,119 square miles, and the population at about 2,500,000, or at the rate of 75·48 human beings per mile. But as neither revenue survey

* In English, these might read as follows:
Master of the country; Great in power; High in prestige; Exalted in Majesty; The Great Man of the age; Pillar of the Nobles; The great Rájá; Rájá of Rájás; The High of place; Mahárájá Jiáji Rão Sindia, Bahádur; The Victorious of the Period; Vassal of Her Majesty the Honoured and Exalted Queen of England, 1863.

nor census has ever been made, these figures can only be approximate. Considering, too, all that the country has passed through in times still comparatively recent, as well as the effect on it to this day of the uncertainty and severity of its seasons, the frequent failure and chronic waste of its rainfall, the unchecked spread of many diseases, the hand-to-mouth state of large classes of the people, and the emigrations caused now and then by hard times and other causes, the present number of its inhabitants is but a very imperfect gauge of its fertility and capabilities generally.

Muhammadan element small.

28. The population is essentially Hindú. The Muhammadans made no attempt to overrun Central India before the thirteenth century. Except in a few special localities, they have never taken root; and 1 per cent., perhaps, is about the proportion now borne by them to other classes of Sindia's people. Hindu, however, is but a slightly descriptive term in a country like Gwalior, where, as in Central India generally, the Hindús are divided interminably.

Maráthas foreigners in Central India.

29. Some have written as if the Gwalior Chief were not only, as he is, a Maráṭha himself, and the head of a Maráṭha family, but the ruler over a Maráṭha people; and under temptations as such to pass all his subjects through his army. In reality, however, nothing could be more untrue. A Maráṭha prince in Central India is, in point of fact, a mere foreigner, or outsider; and the crowds of Maráthas, whether Bráhmans or Sudras, who have followed the Sindias north of the Nerrbudda, though ready enough to occupy influential positions in the government, or acquire wealth as soldiers, have always been, and still are, careful to keep up their connection with their native Deccan or Concan, and avoid amalgamating with the people of the country.

Number of Maráthas in Gwalior.

30. All the Maráthas now in Sindia's territory—whether Maráṭha Bráhmans, generally spoken of as Pandits, or Maráthas of the military class, chiefly Sudras,—do not, according to the best information available, number much more than 15,000; upwards of 10,000 of whom are connected with the Court or army (more especially the Páigáh horse), and live in Lashkar.

Rángré Bráhmans.

31. The local, or indigenous, Bráhmans, though belonging to many different tribes, are all included by their Maráṭha conquerors under the generic name of *Rángrés*, or rustics (said to be from "*ran*," a forest, and "*garria*," a man); and, though strong in numbers, show little of the Bráhmanical character, whether in point of piety, learning, or wealth.

Rájpúts and others.

32. The most numerous and important of all Sindia's people, however, are the Rájpúts, applying the word, not, of course, in its restricted and proper sense, which is fast indeed becoming obsolete, but to all the races or admixtures and ramifications of races, whether agricultural, military or predatory, so designating themselves, and claiming to represent the old masters of the soil before the irruption either of Muhammadan or Maráṭha. Here we come upon several veins of good material, utilised fairly well as it is in the ranks of the Bengal army (the "Gwalior regiment," for

example); and in other ways, but admitting perhaps of being turned to account even more largely were it only to prevent its sinking down towards the broad and diversified criminal stratum, having its very centre between the Chambal and Nerrbudda.

SECTION IV.—*Revenue.*

Estimated revenue of Gwalior.

33. In the revised statement by our Foreign Office (1876) of gross annual revenue of Darbár, the figures stand at Rs. 1,20,00,000, that is (taking extent of population of country as already given) about Rs. 360 for every mile, and Rs. 4, or rather more, for every inhabitant, per annum.

Compare with above, following abstract just furnished by Darbár of its gross nominal receipts (as also in a general way of its disbursements) during revenue year 1876-77, when the harvests were fairly good:—

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue, including customs, certain special cesses and abkári	99,00,222	14	1¾
Payments (through British Government) from certain tributary Rájas	1,56,496	0	0
TOTAL	1,00,56,718	14	1¾

Note.—Difference between above and *estimated* total is said to depend on the large sums alienated to jágírdárs and others not appearing in statements of *actual* receipts.

Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of administration	14,64,000	0	0
Contingent administrative charges, such as travelling allowances	5,08,127	5	9
Payments from treasury to certain stipendiaries	9,84,968	3	0
Fixed expenditure of the Darbár	50,66,734	2	0
Expended on household, on public works, and on charity	12,00,000	0	0
TOTAL	92,23,829	10	9

Showing Rs. 8,32,889-3-4¾ remaining at beginning of new revenue year, on paper at least; though Darbár explains that remissions or advances required by sinking agriculturists, had the effect of rendering this balance more nominal than real.

Revenue system in Gwalior.

34. Neither Muhammadan intromission nor western theory has ever come much in contact with the indigenous revenue usages and tenures of the Hindús throughout Gwalior; and even the Maráthas do not seem to have departed very widely from the old lines, whether of theory or practice, in their dealings with the land and its occupants. Certainly no one in Gwalior, from the Mahárájá downward, would ever think of asserting that the land itself formed the property of the State; or of claiming any other right in it than that of levying from its cultivators such tax in money or kind as circumstances may require. The land forms in Gwalior, even more emphatically, perhaps, than in India generally, the one great milch-cow of the State; and the proprietary

right in it which is so fully conceded to its original occupants, or owners, the cultivators, means in reality little more than the right of living upon it, and tilling it for the benefit of others. If the land belongs to the cultivators, the latter, both in theory and practice, belong to the State; that is, to the ruler, or master, of it.

When a Native State falls into the hands of a minister who is dependent on our support, foreign standards of administration may for a time be set up; but where the Chief himself is master, the indigenous lines stand clearly out. With no wars and no political frontier to provide for, and no vast departments to pay and employ, an Indian ruler of the present day, if any one, might no doubt carry on his government well, with only a light, and above all a *fixed*, revenue assessment, such as would, in the course of generations, if not weighted by taxation in other forms, greatly improve the conditions and raise the character of his people. But then, all this is beside the object proposed, which merely is to draw as much money as possible into the treasury. This again determines the character of the revenue administration; that of Gwalior, for example, being based, not on a survey, in our sense at least, but on reports sent in by local officers from time to time, and carefully checked by His Highness himself; so that the demand comes to resemble a huge income-tax, or rather, perhaps, power-of-payment-tax, more than anything else; collections depending greatly on the character of each succeeding season; and the so-called remissions of to-day being all made up for, if possible, on some future occasion.

No disparagement to Gwalior is here intended. The system described is merely a feature of the personal rule which shows itself throughout His Highness' departments generally; and is, as might be expected, greatly tempered by the minute and accurate information possessed by the Mahárájá, who is, moreover, too sagacious and experienced to be wanting in consideration and lenieney towards his agriculturists. It may easily be that the actual effects upon the country which are produced by the system in question are not more unfavourable than those witnessed in some other parts of India where the objects proposed are different, and the means employed more scientific. But, however that may be, it seems certain that under Sindia's revenue arrangements, the poverty of the large masses of the cultivators has taken on a peculiarly stereotyped character; while all alike make it their business to seem as destitute as possible, from the patel under whose cooking-pots gold and silver bars may perhaps be buried, down to him who has literally only a rag to cover him; and the zamíndárs of whole districts, it is said, rather than appear able to pay too easily the Government demand, make a point of hanging back until measures of coercion are resorted to.

Village officers.

35. Those who have declared of the "ráiatwári," or "asámíwár" system, that it is no system at all, but the mere absence of a system, would find proof of such a view in Gwalior, where the hereditary village officers are all in full play. Even in places where those functionaries have either disappeared altogether, or are unwilling to undertake the duties belonging to them, the lands are commonly given out on various kinds of contract, or *quasi*-contract, tenure, such as "*sipurdagi*," which leaves the profit and loss with the Darbár, and "*mustájiri*," under which a village is leased on

certain fixed terms for a certain number of years; and it is only when no expedient of this kind proves feasible, that the district officer himself steps into the gap, and, making a settlement with every holder separately, collects in that way the Government demand.

Revenue officers.

36. In Gwalior the backbone of the revenue system, or tahsíldár, retains still the old Muhammadan name of Kumáshdár (literally, stuff-keeper), of whom there are fifty-nine, salaries varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month. The Kumáshdárs are not burdened with judicial work, though empowered to decide cases connected with land revenue.

Then come fourteen "Súbas" or district officers, who receive from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 a month; and, in addition to working their districts generally, preside each over a regular court of civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Nominally, the Súbas report to three Sar-Súbas, or commissioners, but the only part of the country where the stroke can be said to come, even in the slightest degree, from within the boat itself, is Malwa; the outlying situation of which, as well as its great yield of opium, necessitates its administration being more or less entrusted to a revenue officer of standing, who is located at Ujjain.

Economical administration of Darbár.

37. The minute care bestowed by Sindia on the realisation of his revenue is not thrown away through want of caution in expending it; the Mahárájá's own strong hand and watchful eye being engaged, indeed, in an unremitting and successful effort, not only to keep down outlay in every branch or corner of the administration, but to get the very most that is possible in return for what is spent. Experimental administration His Highness has, of course, no taste for; and in regard even to what are termed reproductive works, he is slow to see that lakhs of rupees to be hereafter forthcoming out of some problematical bush, such as a railway, are anything as good as the one rupee last lodged in his treasury.

Considering, however, the evils which beset an Indian State when its finances become embarrassed, this careful looking to the ways and means will probably be regarded as one of the strong points of the present administration of Gwalior. Under a different system, indeed, it might not be equally easy for the Mahárájá to be as open-handed as he often is, when occasion requires; and the instances of his having, notwithstanding a certain degree of very natural hesitation, sacrificed present, or individual, revenue for the sake of prospective, or general, advantage; or contributed largely from his treasury towards public works of Imperial utility and importance, might then have been less numerous and less well-known than they are.

CHAPTER II.

RESUMÉ OF 1878-79.

Local taxation on British-made salt abolished.

38. The most notable incident of the year—one affecting, indeed, the whole internal trade and prosperity of India—was the agreement formed with the Mahárájá in April 1878, by the Agent to the Governor-General, under which His Highness has opened his frontier, as well as the whole area of

his territory, for the free entrance and sale of British-made salt; and restricted to certain inferior kinds of saline products, the manufacture of salt throughout Gwalior itself, receiving an annual payment of Rs. 3,12,500 as compensation for the immediate sacrifice of revenue thus entailed.

This important question had been very fully gone into before the above adjustment was arrived at, and the loyalty and desire to identify himself with the Government of India, which were shown by His Highness as the negotiation proceeded, were cordially acknowledged by the Agent to the Governor General.

The results of the new system, which was started only on 1st October, will doubtless pass in good time under full review: all that it concerns the Gwalior Political Agent to note being that the arrangement itself is taking form without any difficulty or friction occurring; and that the Mahárájá freely expresses his sentiments of gratitude and satisfaction that a change thought necessary in the interests of the Empire should have been effected by the Government of India in a manner so considerate and advantageous towards Gwalior itself.

Insignia of a C. I. E. delivered to His Highness.

39. Next in order of time, may be mentioned the presentation to the Mahárájá of the Insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, which took place on 21st September, in the great hall of Jai Indar Bhawán Palace, in the presence of His Highness' Sardárs, and an assemblage of ladies and officers from Morar.

Affairs in Afghanistan.

40. Frontier politics during the year of review were keenly watched at Gwalior, as doubtless in other Native States where uncertainty on the part of the one power, whose strength holds them all together, naturally awakens lively interest. Rightly or wrongly, the attitude of the late Amír was regarded as a mere aftergrowth of the complications which, earlier in the year, had so nearly led to a great war. And it will not be forgotten that the immediate effect on Sindia's mind of the news that British troops had at last crossed the border was an impulse to seek the presence of the Viceroy at Lahore, personally to give expression to his loyalty.

His Highness' indisposition.

41. Serious illness, as will also be remembered, prevented His Highness from at once carrying out his intention. But on his recovery he hurried to Calcutta, and, greatly pleased by the cordiality of his reception, prolonged his stay so as to have the honour of taking his place as senior G. C. S. I. in the Chapter of the Most Exalted Order held at Government House on 1st February last.

Current business and features of year.

42. No new topics of importance have had to be mooted with the Darbár during the year of report, though several old ones have sometimes come up, such as the necessity of not narrowing the line of separation between the army and the police; the obligation not to receive Europeans into the Darbár service without previous reference to their own Government, as to their antecedents and eligibility, and, lastly, the need for increased vigour in dealing with gang and road robbery.

On these and other points, satisfactory responses have always been returned by the Minister: while of local references coming under ad-

justment,—whether at the instance of Brigadier-General Commanding Gwalior District, in the interests of our soldiers, of the Railway Engineers who are pushing on important works, or of others—it is enough to say that the reasonableness of those officers themselves on the one hand, and the sincere desire of the Darbár to oblige on the other, have made all matters easy of arrangement.

Neither has 1878-79 been very strongly marked at Gwalior in any other way; at all events, it has not appeared to be so after the severe dearth and wide-spread misery of the year before, when only 14 inches of rain fell, compared with 26 inches during the year of report. Even the latter, however, is seven inches short of the average; and although the distressing outbreak of cholera adverted to above as having carried off so many British soldiers and sepoys (wherever it may have originated) did not spread among the people of Morar, but confined itself almost entirely to our troops, yet the sickness and mortality occurring among the poorer classes of the Maháráját's subjects in the course of 1878-79 must have been great. All summer, and well on into autumn, the roadsides near Lashkar and Morar were strewed with men, women, and children, in the last stage of emaciation, if not of absolute starvation, who had come in from the surrounding or from distant villages in quest of food, and many of whom, in spite of all that could be done to save them, died under our very eyes. But this subject will be reverted to further on, in connection with the measures of relief which were organized by the Brigadier-General Commanding Gwalior District, and by the British community generally; and which were entered into by His Highness the Maháráját as cordially and liberally as if he himself had been the originator of them.

CHAPTER III.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL RETURNS.

Returns, of what consisting.

43. These form Appendices I, II, and III of this Report, being,—Appendix I, certain returns furnished as usual by Darbár; II, Political Agency returns; and III, returns relating to Morar.

SECTION I.—*Darbar Returns.*

Darbár returns only four in number.

44. These are but four,—*vide* translations marked A to D, included (as just noted) in Appendix I of Report. Another year, perhaps a few additional statements of the same kind may prove forthcoming; but for the present nothing further has been asked for.

Dakáití in Gwalior territory.

45. Return A tabulates certain dakáití statistics—without, however, its being intended that the forty-six cases therein referred to should be taken as representing all that have occurred; five cases of the same kind not traceable in these returns having come, indeed, to the Political Agent's knowledge through other channels during the period in question. Looking at the return as it stands, however, it may be interesting to note that the Darbár's own view of the d ings of its dakáits during year of report,

and of the action of the police thereon, takes in, as already mentioned, 46 cases, in which 802 dakáits were said to have been engaged, only 37 of whom, or others for them, had, up to date, been apprehended, while 17 persons were murdered during commission of the dakáitís, and property valued at Rs. 38,601-9-3 was obtained, out of which the portion recovered is valued only at Rs. 439-13-9. But, however important returns of this nature may be in our own provinces, where the links of the chain of supervision are so numerous and so well put together, it has to be said, in connection with the figures just quoted, that this feature of reporting is to a great extent a foreign element, which is only beginning to be introduced, through the force of example, in Native States, and that in all probability the action of the Darbár police in dealing with the very considerable amount of gang and road robbery doubtless prevailing in this part of India is in reality far more effective than the above statement would seem to show. For example, three professional cattle-lifters entering an officer's compound in Morar one night during year of review, took away three buffaloes, which they hurried across the Chambal, and out of Darbár territory altogether; and yet the police stuck to the case for more than two months (a great point), and tracking the cattle from one hiding-place and one receiver to another, at last brought them back to Morar; and inferior as the Darbar police must be admitted to be, by the side of our own, the above is not the only case of vigorous and successful action on its part which might be noted.

Robberies of the Imperial mail and of passenger and carriers' vans, though commonly the work of dakáits, have not been included in the return under review; probably because such come fully under the notice of our own authorities immediately on occurrence.

The mail was robbed only once during year, namely, on 29th August, at Naiágáon, on the Gwalior and Sipri road, where unfortunately runners have still to be used. Value of property plundered was Rs. 1,662-1-0; on account of which compensation in full was promptly paid by Darbár: a further sum of, in all, Rs. 4,523-13-9 having, it may here be noted, been received from Darbár during year of report in satisfaction of claims of a similar nature standing over from previous years.

Passenger and goods vans were attacked by dakáits, or others, eleven times during year: action of police in regard to which cases is still incomplete. A few hundred miles more of railway would, however, be better than any number of policemen as a check on crime.

Education.

46. Return B shows that there are, in all, ninety-two (92) public schools in Gwalior territory, distributed over seventeen towns or districts; with a total attendance of 2,777 pupils, and costing, in all, Rs. 25,692 per annum, or Rs. 9-4 for every pupil. To further describe these schools as so many for every hundred miles of territory and every thousand people, however consonant with the idea involved in our own term "public instruction," would be only misleading in the case of a Native State, or at all events of Gwalior, where the utmost aim is that the sons of the reading and writing classes may, as becomes them, learn to read and write too; but where no conception of education as a means of social fusion, and instrument for stirring

up, and perhaps in the end improving, high and low alike has ever dawned.

Of the 92 schools enumerated in Darbár return, that of Lashkar is the only one which the present Political Agent has had an opportunity as yet of seeing, and an excellent school it is, well superintended by Sir M. Filose, well placed as regards site and building, and well worked altogether.

Marátha is, of course, the family tongue of the Sindias, and is much cultivated at Gwalior; the Mahárájá having all important papers translated into it before being put before him. The language of official correspondence with our Government is, however, Urdu; while English is spreading rapidly. The effect of the telegraph alone in this way is very noticeable. Every one with any pretentions to being a man of education, or even a man of business, aspires at the power of reading a telegram on its reaching him, and sending off an answer. Even the rude vernacular in which bankers draw their bills of exchange has come to contain a large and yearly increasing infusion of English words.

In addition to the schools proper shown in the return, a strong class of junior military officers, engineers, and others, assemble daily under the Mahárájá's eye, in a room of Jai Indar Bhawan Palace, for the study of fortification and surveying, and the practice of military drawing, the German war-game, and other matters.

47. Returns C and D (Army Distribution and Thagi) call for no remark: the former subject having been dealt with recently in a separate report; while thagí, like satí, has long ceased to call at least for regular notice or action in Gwalior, as throughout India generally.

Section II.—*Political Agency Returns and (Imperial) Public Works.*

Of what consisting.

48. These returns relate partly to the Political Agent's judicial work, whether as a Magistrate under notification No. 159J., dated 7th August 1873, or as a revising authority (under Act XXII of 1864) towards Morar Cantonment Courts, and partly to matters lying within his province, or merely falling under his observation, in regard to Gwalior territory.

49. *Vide* Appendix II, Returns A. to P.

(Return A is blank.)

Civil justice.

Criminal justice.

50. B and C give particulars of criminal cases disposed of; B showing number and classification of cases, and C attendance of witnesses. Two cases of murder were tried, involving two accused, one a sepoy, the other a camp-follower, both of whom were hanged. One case of cattle-lifting also came up, in which accused (three in number) were sentenced (under sections 379 and 401 of Penal Code) to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; also one case under sections 161 and 163 of same Code.

Village watchmen.

51. Return D refers to certain watchmen maintained from Agency Local Funds: who were reduced, during year of report, from seven men, costing Rs. 432 per annum, to three men, costing Rs. 192, the present strength and cost.

52. Return E relates to Agency Jail, a substantial modern building, not far from Morar, superintended by Political Agent, assisted by Agency Surgeon, and exclusively for confinement of persons sentenced by Morar Cantonment Courts to terms under a year. Number of convicts in jail at beginning of year was 28; there were 212 admissions during year, while 158 were released, 33 sent to Agra or to Darbár Jails, 2 died, and 2 were hanged during same period, leaving 45 convicts at end of year. These cost, counting everything except jail rent and military guard, Rs. 91-15-8 a head for year of report, against which was their labour in Morar and on Agency lands.

Agency Jail.

Of a total of 240 convicts thus passing through Political Agent's hands during year, 51 were old offenders; while the following were the classes represented :—

Musalmáns	70
Banias	7
Bráhmans	7
Chhatris	6
Labouring and gardener classes	142
Mirdhás	5
Sweepers	3
TOTAL	240

53. Returns F to K all relate to Political Agency and its local funds, except J, which shows accounts of Gwalior Post Office, and K, strength of Morar garrison during year.

Agency lands and education.

Before the mutiny, the Agency house stood four miles from Morar, near the fortress, where its ruins still are, as well as a once populous, but now half deserted, set of bazárs which had sprung up beside it. The mutineers of 1857 having burned down the old house, it was decided, after our re-occupation of Morar, to locate the Political Establishment in future nearer the military cantonment, for which purpose lands equal in extent to the old Residency limits or jurisdiction were allotted by the Darbár on the left bank of Morar river.

The explanation of Return G (Education) in regard to above lands being blank is, that they form the site of no bazars, but consist merely of 1,270 acres of arable or barren ground, containing only one agricultural village. The village in question certainly swarms with urchins, not one of whom is ever taught his letters. During year of review, the parents of these were induced to appoint a teacher of their own choosing, and to promise that when field-work was not pressing, their boys would be assembled in the evenings under the village tree merely to do a little cyphering. For a long time, not a boy appeared; although the master elect got his salary every month from local funds, to show the people that they were not going to be asked to pay him. Then came an offer that if the boys were paid for learning, they would learn, which was met by promises of prizes, once the schooling was started. This brought a few together; and prizes both in sweetmeats and money were given. But in a short time the whole thing broke down. The schoolmaster himself took to farming; and the experiment went to swell the list of things that have been tried in India and have ended where they began

During year of review, receipts from Agency lands amounted to Rs. 2,990-15-2 (about their normal standard), after having fallen the previous year as far down as Rs. 923, owing to the prevailing dearth.

Charitable Dispensaries.

54. Return L relates to His Highness the Mahárájá's hospitals and charitable dispensaries. These are but five in all, namely,—1 at Lashkar, 1 at Guná, 1 at Bhilsa, 1 at Sipri, and 1 at Jáwad, near Nimach. The first three are partly under British supervision, the other two not so. At Gwalior, the medical officer in charge of Agency is not attached to Political Department, one of the Morar medical staff merely undertaking the light duties of the Agency, as here restricted, on an extra allowance of Rs. 125 per mensem. Hence western medicine has not had the same opportunity of diffusing itself with all its benefits and alleviations in Gwalior as in some other Native States; and yet signs are not wanting of its being appreciated wherever it is known. Twice during year of report, the state of the Mahárájá's health made him telegraph for the services of his trusted friend Surgeon-Major Beaumont, M.D., Residency Surgeon, Indore; and not only was His Highness himself soon relieved, but the doctor's quarters, all the time he remained at Gwalior, were besieged by the blind, to many of whom his lancet gave sight, as well as by patients from far and near, afflicted with other complaints. Astrologers and practisers of the *yúnání* (Grecian) medicine may hold their own among the ignorant against our physicians, but no charm or diaphoretic ever yet removed a cataract, or expelled a calculus; and when a knife like Dr. Beaumont's appears, the people think miracles are being performed.

Routine work in the Gwalior dispensaries seems from the year's returns to have included, in all, 19,119 persons treated and 2,959 vaccinated during year, expenditure having been Rs. 9,492-9-4.

Lashkar Dispensary still occupies the old and inconvenient spot, near the garden-house of Naulakha, much too far away from the city; but a site for a new building has been allotted, and now that Lashkar Jail has been so well and economically completed, and the public resources are no longer pressed upon by dearth, this urgently-needed public work will, it is expected, soon be begun.

Telegraphs.

55. Return M tabulates the accounts during year of report of Gwalior Telegraph Offices, namely, a principal office at Morar, and a branch in the fortress. In connection with the latter, a curious thing occurred, showing that speculators in Lashkar had taken to gambling among themselves on the prices realised by the chests of opium which are sold from time to time at the Government auctions in Calcutta, much as other communities do on the results of races, and other events in which they are interested happening even further away. What truth there was in the complaint laid by one set of the speculators referred to against another set, accusing them of corruptly obtaining from the telegraph-master early information of the results of those Calcutta sales, so as to be able to, as it were, bet on certainties, was a point which judicial enquiry failed to clear up; but that the form of gambling now described had, with the help of our telegraph office, reached an undesirable height in Lashkar bazars, was brought out so clearly that the business of the

Fortress Office has since been restricted to messages from or for the fort itself; the Morar one, with its more responsible staff, taking all the Lashkar and old Gwalior work, in addition, of course, to that of the cantonment.

Rainfall.

56. Return N gives the local rainfall, month by month, for year of review, showing total fall of 26 inches and 77 cents, as elsewhere noted.

Finance

57. Return O exhibits the accounts of the Political Treasury and Money-order Office. These matters are all managed in Morar (where the treasury office is situated) under the immediate superintendence of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate—on the responsibility, however, of the Political Agent. In this native territory our direct receipts are, of course, very limited, only Rs. 1,53,191-6-11, for example, during year of report. The outlay, on the other hand, is considerable, payment of Morar troops alone forming an item of, in round numbers, Rs. 22,22,000 per annum. Ordinarily, therefore, Morar's wants have to be supplied by consignments of specie from the nearest Treasuries in our own territory. During year of report, however, an outbreak of cholera having caused heavy mortality in an escort of Native Infantry while employed on this duty, the plan of meeting our requirements by the sale of supply bills was resorted to during the unhealthy season of the year: the loss by exchange thus entailed having been only Rs. 781-8-0, on a total of Rs. 1,90,300 taken up.

Extradition.

58. Return P, the last of the series, submits statistics of extradition of accused persons, during the year, between the British Government and the Darbár, and *vice versâ*.

Imperial Public Works in Gwalior.

59. The above returns make no mention, it will be perceived, of roads, railways, and public works generally, these being all directly connected with the departmental circle having its centre or head-quarters at Indore. It may, however, be noted that the Sindia State Railway, joining Gwalior with Agra, having been pushed on during the year, will, it is hoped, be opened for through traffic in November,—the time allowed under contract for the completion of the great bridge over the Chambal having, however, been extended by Government of India till 15th December 1880.

The following extracts from a letter to Political Agent, dated 27th March last, from Executive Engineer, Northern Road Division, may also prove interesting:—

"The roads are in general in good repair. * * * That portion of the Gwalior and Jhansi road, from the 3rd to the 12th mile, being adjacent to Lashkar, has a very large amount of traffic over it; and an average of eight hundred carts passes daily along, carrying grain, wood, &c., to Lashkar. For this reason it requires constant repair.

* * * * * * * *

"The total expenditure on repairs during the year has been Rs. 1,01,506, and on new works Rs. 68,084.

* * * * * * *

"There have been no serious breaches or deficiencies on the roads.

* * * * * * * *

"The police protection along all the lines appears sufficient, with the exception of the new Gwalior and Etawah road. ..... Cordial assistance has generally been given by native officials and by the people in the matter of facilitating operations of this department, with only a few exceptions.

* * * * * * * *

"There has been no difficulty of procuring unskilled labour. The wages given have been of the ordinary description, namely, from 2 annas to 2½ annas for a bildár, 1½ anna for a woman, and 1 anna for children."

SECTION III.—*Morar Returns.*

Before these are referred to, the following points may be noted of Morar in general, and of its condition during year of report in particular.

60. First of all, its chief wants, especially now that the great want of all—a railway—is on the eve of being supplied.

Present wants of Morar Cantonment.

Among those, are—

(1) A set of new court-houses and public offices, including a principal police station and lock-up;

(2) Improvement of Police, which, like the buildings, is known to have fallen behind the requirements of the day; and

(3) The starting of a good cantonment school.

Want of money alone stays above and other works; while the frequent change of magistrates,—three magistrates in succession, and as many assistant magistrates, during year of report—which the trying climate and other causes too often lead to, is against the local revenue expending itself.

61. The outbreak of cholera referred to above under epidemics was but one feature of an exceptionally unhealthy year marked by numerous fatal cases of smallpox and enteric and other kinds of fever.

Health of Morar.

Of a mean strength of British troops (including families) 1,954, and native troops (including European officers and families) 1,711, there died, of the former, 133, or 6·77 per cent., while 64 were invalided; and, of the latter, 97, or 5·66 per cent., with 57 invalided. That is, of the whole military population of Morar (not counting native camp-followers), in all 9·55 per cent. either died or were placed *hors de combat* for long periods during year of review.

The native population of Morar also suffered, though, strange to say, scarcely, if at all, from cholera; the mortality having been 734 men, women, and children, out of about 12,500 inhabitants, including sadr and regimental bazars, as well as certain villages lying in Cantonment limits.

62. It is hard to fix the degree of connection between all this disease and the crowd of Sindia's starved and starving people referred to above as having flocked towards Gwalior during first half of the year and the

Relief of starving strangers

greater portion of the previous one; but the presence of those was clearly dangerous, especially as they could not be prevented from entering Morar, and spreading themselves wherever a grain of rice might fall, or a dole be hoped for. Self-protection thus spoke up on the side of charity, and, the Durbar measures of relief being uncertain, a committee of European and native inhabitants of Morar was formed, under the leading of the Brigadier-General Commanding, to take the matter up. Including Rs. 3,000 from the Mahárájá, and balance of Rs. 507-6-3 of a fund collected in similar circumstances in 1869, a sum of, in all, Rs. 5,499-8-6 was raised by subscription, and what was necessary of it spent, between September 16th and January 9th, in feeding 48,514 adults and 24,607 children, who were all assembled at a garden not too near cantonment, kindly lent by the Mahárájá, where, a certain amount of shelter being obtainable, a few rupees provided what was required in the way of sheds. The average daily number fed at the garden during above period was 422 adults and 213 children, at an average daily expenditure of 10½ pies per adult and 5¼ pies per child, for food; and ⅔ pie per adult and ⅓ pie per child for establishment. A wonderful change for the better came over the people under the care bestowed upon them. Only 93 deaths happened in nearly four months. Latterly, much of the cooking and distribution of food was done by those who at first had been too weak to move, and when relief was no longer needed, all who had not voluntarily taken themselves off as prospects brightened and strength returned, were helped, without any difficulty occurring, back to their homes.

Cantonment of Sipri.

63. The Cantonment Magistrate's returns (A to J, Appendix III) relate, as will be seen, not only to Morar, but to the disused Gwalior Contingent station of Sipri 76 miles distant, which, having now only a guard of native cavalry from Morar to garrison it, is looked after by a kotwal, under the orders of the Morar Magistrate.

The superior elevation of the Sipri (1,500 feet), as compared with the Gwalior (700 feet) plateau, has been alluded to above. From 1862 to 1870, Sipri itself was held by a detachment of British infantry from Jhansi; the barracks built for which (semi-permanent, with thatched roofs) are still kept up for use if wanted. Indeed, the present Brigadier-General Commanding Gwalior district is considering whether parties of British soldiers could not be sent to Sipri from time to time, not when ill, but when well, in order to keep them so. During the nine years Sipri was occupied by British troops, it was only twice visited by cholera, *viz*, in August 1862, when there was one death, and at the same season in 1869, when there were three.

Civil and criminal justice in Morar.

64. Considering all the business caused by the presence of so large a force, litigation is not excessive in Morar; only 370 suits, including small causes, having been instituted during year of review, total value involved having been Rs. 13,454-14-10.

Criminal work also is light—the thieves being hard to catch—only 240 cases having come before Magistracy during the year; out

of which 227 cases were disposed of summarily.

Morar Local Funds.

65. Public revenue amounted for the year to Rs. 54,495-3-7, derived from following sources :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Abkári, including intoxicating drugs (farmed to contractor)	15,079	3	3
Tax on grain, &c., brought into market-place (farmed to contractor)	13,600	0	0
Land revenue, including grazing-fees (farmed to contractor)	7,484	10	8
Latrine fees	6,961	6	3
Tax (*ad valorem*) on house property (collected directly)	5,345	14	4
Judicial fines	1,625	12	9
Slaughter-house fees (collected directly)	1,833	3	6
Wheel-tax (farmed to contractor)	1,113	0	0
Sale of crops, fruits, &c.	869	10	7
Sale of manure (farmed to contractor)	181	0	0
Grant from Imperial treasury in aid of conservancy	152	0	0
Cattle-pound fees	107	15	9
Tax on cattle	86	14	0
Miscellaneous receipts	54	8	9
TOTAL	54,495	3	7

and expenditure to Rs. 51,373-4-2, under following heads :—

1. Repair to conservancy carts	1,041	12	1
2. Fixed contribution to maintenance of Residency jail	2,500	0	0
3. Conservancy in cantonment	17,391	3	8
4. Police	8,179	13	11
5. Lock-hospital and dispensary establishments, including contingencies	4,595	3	3
6. Public works in cantonment	4,231	11	9
7. Miscellaneous	3,207	1	1
8. Abkári establishment and certain fixed payments made from Abkári Fund	3,036	2	4
9. Watering roads	1,843	13	5
10. Public garden establishment	960	1	4
11. Office do. do.	901	4	8
12. Office and Kotwáli contingencies	731	6	3
13. Planting and watering trees	1,601	1	0
14. Special grant for care of disused cavalry lines	283	4	6
15. Road establishment	280	0	0
16. Stone urinals for Sadr Bazar	220	8	0
17. Conservancy workshop and godown	174	0	0
18. River establishment	84	9	11
19. Experimental latrines	100	0	0
20. Latrine fees collection	10	0	0
TOTAL	51,373	4	2

66. The only other point to which the Political Agent trusts he may be allowed to refer, in conclusion, is the support and assistance which he has received from Brigadier-General Gordon, C.I.E., Commanding Gwalior District whose courtesy and consideration towards the Darbár have been as highly appreciated by the Mahárájá as they have been conducive to the satisfactory conduct of business and the interests of the public service.

W. TWEEDIE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent at Gwalior.

APPENDIX B.

BHOPAL AGENCY REPORT.

General Observations.

I returned from England last July and received charge of the Bhopal Agency from Lieut.-Colonel W. Kincaid on the 17th of that month.

The rain, though sufficient in quantity, fell within a few weeks. The rainfall being 42 inches 9 tenths.

The rain crops were consequently indifferent: in the low lands they have suffered from too much moisture, and on the high from too little. The wheat and gram crops are fair, but below the average. Opium promises to yield a good crop.

There have been no attacks on Her Majesty's mails.

The Free Library established at Sehore in 1867 has now expanded considerably, periodicals and books from the Station Book Club having been presented by the members thereof, and all classes, both European and Native, show considerable appreciation of the advantages offered by a commodious reading-room and lending library.

The printing and lithographic presses in the Boys' School have done good work, and some of the boys have learned these trades as well as that of bookbinding.

During the months of July, August and September, there was a good deal of cholera in the surrounding villages and towns, but Sehore was comparatively free.

The Begam of Bhopal and the Kudsiah Begam have encouraged vaccination by employing a large number of vaccinators in the districts; 20,047 children have been vaccinated by them.

Justice.

There have been 125 criminal and 548 civil cases disposed of during the year; the average duration of time witnesses were kept in attendance was in criminal cases 1 day and in civil 1. There are at present 5 criminal and 53 civil cases on the file. There have been no cases of kidnapping or satí reported, and only 3 cases of dákáití.

There has been a serious affray in the Gwalior territory between some of the Narsinghpur Police and the Gwalior villagers, owing to the latter rescuing some criminals who had been apprehended in the village.

Education.

The High School, the classes of which have been attended by 262 boys, has been working satisfactorily, and great credit is due to Mr. Mears for his persevering zeal and energy.

The Printing, Lithographic and Bookbinding Departments established during the last seven years promise to develope advantageously, and may, if fostered judiciously, grow into an industrial branch of the school.

The Girls' School, under Mrs. Mears' careful management, has improved greatly: habits of cleanliness, obedience and order have

been promoted, and the needlework has deservedly commended itself to the notice of influential natives. There has been a greater appreciation shown of instructions in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the sheltering from evil and idleness that the school affords under systematic supervision. Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal gave general satisfaction by coming to Sehore on the 13th February 1879, to distribute the prizes at the Girls' School, and, by expressing her approval of what she saw, has doubtless made an impression for good.

Public Works.

The Bhopal and Hoshanghabad road is still in course of construction, and many of the large bridges are nearly completed. The smaller ones have almost all been built.

The bungalows at Chowka, Bishenkherah, Misrode and Khajooriah, erected in 1877 for the free use of travellers, have rendered the journey from Etarsee to Bhopal less irksome than it was.

The water-works have given the city of Bhopal an ample supply of good water. The three lakhs given by the Kudsiah Begam to form an endowment for the maintenance of the works has been duly invested.

Jail.

The average daily attendance in the Sehore Jail has been 30; the cost of feeding, clothing, and guarding the prisoners has been—

	Per annum. Rs.	A.	P.
Feeding	790	3	3
Clothing	86	9	9
Guarding	803	9	9
Contingencies	142	12	8
Total	1,823	3	5

The health and conduct of the prisoners have been good.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

These institutions continue to alleviate the sufferings of the indigent sick, and to popularise the English system of medicines and surgery. A very handsome hospital in Bhopal, built by the Begam to commemorate His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India, at a cost of Rs. 33,000-8-9, was opened by me on the 5th November 1878, at Her Highness' request, and 100 persons have already daily availed themselves of its benefits. There is no doubt its increasing importance and value cannot fail to make themselves felt.

Sehore Dispensary.—6,229 out-door and 469 in-door patients have received gratuitous advice and medicine, and 640 children have been vaccinated. There were 154 deaths.

Biára Dispensary.—The number of out-door patients treated was 3,438, and the indoor and 1,708 children vaccinated. Number of deaths, 65.

Bhilsa Dispensary.—At this institution 5,551 out-door and *nil* in-door patients were treated, and 907 children vaccinated. Sixteen persons died under treatment.

Khilchipur Dispensary.—2,513 patients received advice and medicine, *viz.*, 2,513 out-door and indoor. The number of children vaccinated was 1,364; deaths, 20.

Narsinghgarh Dispensary.—There were 2,818 out-door and in-door patients treated, and 795 children vaccinated; number of deaths, 12.

Korwai Dispensary.—At this institution 1,840 out-door and in-door patients were treated, and 717 children vaccinated. Number of deaths, 12. The cost of these institutions has been Rs. 6,079-4-7; the total number of persons who have received treatment, 23,161, and the number of children vaccinated, 26,158, including the number of children vaccinated in the Bhopal territory; the total number of successful cases has been 22,780.

The various dispensaries have been inspected by the Agency Surgeon, whose report has already been forwarded.

Post-Offices.

The total number of letters and papers received and despatched from the various Government post-offices has been—

Received.		*Despatched.*	
Letters, Papers, Parcels, Books	For August 1878, 4,796. For February 1879, 5,267.	Letters, Papers, Parcels, Books	No records,—*vide* Return J.

Postage-stamps to the value of Rs. 7,571-14 have been sold at this treasury.

Electric Telegraph.

The only electric telegraph station within the limits of this Agency is at Biáora.

The number of messages received has been 1,535, and 967 have been despatched, showing a total increase of 82 last year. Telegraph stamps to the value of Rs. 1,941 have been sold at this treasury.

Fairs.

The fairs at Bhopal, Sehore, &c., have fallen off, chiefly owing to the facility with which merchants can procure what they require from Bombay, and their consequent unwillingness to lay in large stocks.

Boundary Disputes.

Lieutenant Ravenshaw, the Boundary Settlement Officer, was removed to Indore on the 12th February 1878, and since that date no officer has been appointed; 9 cases have been adjusted, and 122 pillars erected on boundaries already settled.

Forests.

The Begam of Bhopal has put a stop to the indiscriminate destruction of timber by establishing a forest conservancy department.

Railways.

The scheme for a line of railway from Ujjain *viâ* Bhopal, and thence to Saugor and Jubbulpore, is in abeyance. The Begam is more anxious

to have a line from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Etarsi to Bhopal, for which work she would advance about 50 lakhs of rupees. She would require no interest to be guaranteed on the sum thus expended, accepting in lieu thereof the profits resulting from the working of the line.

CONDITION OF THE STATES.

Bhopal.—The cordial relations between the ruler and myself have continued undisturbed.

On the 2nd November 1878 Her Highness the Sultan Jehán Begam gave birth to her third child, and second son, who received the name of Oobedoollah Khan.

There has been a good deal of ill-feeling between the ruler and the Kudsiah Begam, in consequence of the malpractices of the latter's Kamdárs, these men now openly disobeying the orders of the ruler, and disregarding the mediation of the Political Agent.

The Begam, on 21st April 1878, placed her troops at the disposal of the British Government for service against Russia; the offer was declined.

On the 19th October 1878 she proffered the services of her troops and of the Bhopal Battalion for employment in Affghanistan; those of the Bhopal Battalion were accepted, and it marched on 25th November 1878.

Many of the guards in the station of Sehore have been furnished since that date by Her Highness' troops.

There has been a great improvement in the cleanliness and lighting of the city of Bhopal.

The Nawáb Walajah devotes himself to improving the government of the State and the execution of public works of utility.

Rajgarh.—The Nawáb Abdul Wasseh Khan has been ill for many months, and consequently prevented from superintending the management of his State as much as heretofore. The administration has, however, been satisfactory.

The long-standing dispute regarding syer dues between this State and Narsingharh has been settled, and the settlement duly carried out.

Narsinghgarh.—The administration of this State has improved: the young Chief has now awoke to the necessity of directing his attention to his legitimate duties, and will, I trust, persevere in the discharge of them. He went on a pilgrimage to Oonkar on 1st March 1879.

Khilchipur.—The management of this State has been satisfactory.

Korwai.—The Nawáb is becoming very old and feeble, but his State continues to be managed satisfactorily.

Maksoodangarh.—The mismanagement of the State continues, and will form the subject of a separate report.

Mahomedgarh.—The small State is governed fairly well.

Pathare.—The administration of the State has improved. The young Chief was educated at Sehore, and is intelligent and well-informed. The conversations I had with him some years since, regarding his duties, would seem to have made some impression on him, as he now devotes more of his time to official matters.

Basoda.—This Chief has been on a tour for some time; he purposed going *viâ* Bagdad to Constantinople, but has, I believe, abandoned the

idea. He has travelled over the greater portion of India, and, being intelligent, his tours have much improved him. The management of his State is satisfactory.

Larawad.—This State is under management. The debts of the Thákur have all been liquidated, so that he receives the full revenue after paying the expense of management.

Bhílsi, Ganj Basoda, Malhargarh, Shujawalpur, Sonekatch, and share of Soondarsi, all belong to His Highness the Mahárájá Sindia. With the exception of the serious affray at Garh Khajuria, in the Núrí Pargana, the management of these districts has, on the whole, been satisfactory, but there is much unnecessary delay in apprehending offenders and sending in witnesses.

Zírapur, Machalpur, Kantaphor, Gagronee, Nimawar, and share of Soondarsi, belonging to His Highness the Mahárájá Holkar under this Agency.—The administration has been satisfactory, and I am able also to report favourably of the government of Sírouji, belonging to the Nawáb of Tonk, and of Sarangpore, a pargana of Dewas.

Guaranteed Thákúr's Agra, Berkhcrah.—The sanads granted to the ancestors of the present Thákúr, which could not be found when *Aitchison's Treaties* were published, have been recently discovered in arranging the old records of this office. They will form the subject of a separate report.

Tappa, Khajooree, Satalia, Heerapore, Rámgarh, Kankerkhera Kamalpore, Dhabla Ghosee, Dhabla Dheer, Jabra Bheel, Piplianaggar Dariah Kheri, Dugriah, Jallariah, Kharsiah.—Nothing worthy of notice has occurred in the limits of these jaghírs.

BHOPAL AGENCY, *Sehore: the 25th March 1879.* J. W. W. OSBORNE, *Colonel, Political Agent, Bhopal.*

Abstract translation of Administration Report of the Bhopal State from the 15th April 1878 to the 22nd May 1879.

For the purpose of affording medical aid to the inhabitants of Bhopal, the Prince of Wales' Hospital was established in that city. This institution has been placed under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. Mention is made regarding the Prince of Wales' Hospital in paragraph 13 of last year's Administration Report. The construction of this edifice has cost Rs. 31,496-14, but some of the out-offices in the premises have not yet been completed. Surgical instruments have been purchased for the use of the hospital, at a cost of Rs. 1,503-10-3. The annual expenditure on account of establishment, medicine and diet of the patients is estimated at Rs. 3,642. Besides the establishment of this hospital, the State has in its service nine Eunani doctors, at an annual cost of Rs. 2,772, employed in the districts. During the year under review 17 vaccinators were employed to conduct vaccine operations in the districts, at an annual cost of Rs. 3,823-4, and 17 Eunani hakíms for district work, at an annual cost of Rs. 620, including pay and cost of medicine, &c. From the report of the Superintendent of Vaccination, it appears that during the year 14,772 children were vaccinated.

2. From Hijri 1295, A.D. 1878, the rent levied on the dry beds of rivers, for the cultivation of melons, &c., has been abolished as an act of grace towards the poor, as well as sundry other imposts, such as "jaeeda potti," which was levied on the shopkeepers and tradesmen of Bhopal at a rate varying from 4 annas to 1 rupee, and "poonchi," on cattle at a rate varying from 6 annas to 1 rupee per head. The assets realised from these sources are estimated at Rs. 1,073-5.

3. As a precautionary measure to guard against accidents, &c., a notice has been circulated for general information, prohibiting guns being fired in the celebration of marriage processions moving through the city of Bhopal.

4. An order prohibiting the collection of refuse of decomposed vegetable matter at the edges of lakes used for drinking purposes, has been issued.

5. It has come to the notice of the State that litigants manage to obtain "futwas" (ecclesiastical decrees) from Moulvies on their mere representation, and without evidence, and thereupon use such decrees in support of their claims. In view to suppress this objectionable practice, a general order has been circulated, ruling that no one is competent to grant "futwas" excepting the Mufti and Cázi of the State. Should, however, a difference in opinion arise between those officers, the case should be referred to the Ruler of the State for adjudication.

6. As a rule, no candidates were considered eligible for service in the State unless they could furnish security from the servants of the State; in supersession of this rule, candidates can now obtain service by furnishing reasonable security in general.

7. The conservancy department was formerly under the superintendence of the Kotwál, and the expenses incurred in metalling the city roads, &c., the construction of pucca drains, lighting, &c., were recovered from the residents indiscriminately—that is to say, both from rich and poor,—and without due regard being paid as to whether the latter could afford to pay the conservancy fee, which bears with disproportionate severity upon them who can but ill afford to pay the tax. In consideration of these facts the conservancy cess was abolished. In Shaban 1285 Fasli, A. D. August 15th, 1878, a new department was sanctioned, and an annual allotment of Rs. 30,000 was made for the repair of Bhopal roads with pucca drains, and for lighting the city with kerosine oil in lanterns, and for the salaries of the establishments. This arrangement has perfectly succeeded, and contributes largely to the convenience of the inhabitants. The repair of the roads has been taken in hand and is approaching completion, and all the roads will soon be in perfect order.

8. For the speedy arrest and punishment of criminals, a thuggi department has been organized, a code has been framed in correspondence with the one in force in British territory and appended to the Criminal Procedure Code of the States. The Killadars of the four Nizámats (divisions), have been appointed superintendents of thuggi within their respective divisions, on enhanced rates of pay and with a larger staff placed at their disposal in view to the effectual suppression of crime.

9. At an enormous expenditure, the land survey of the State has been completed, and a new assessment is being made. Out of 32 pargannas, the 20 years' settlement has been introduced, but not as yet into the remaining 13½.

10. It is desirable that the raiyats should co-operate with the State in the capture of dákáits; with this object in view, a circular order has been published throughout the Bhopal territory for general information, intimating that in the event of a contest arising between the raiyats and dákáits on the latter attempting to commit the offence, and in the event of any of them being killed in the encounter, the raiyats will not be held responsible for the result. If, however, the offenders are captured alive, they will be amenable to the law.

11. As a rule, decree-holders, on experiencing difficulty in having the decree executed, were in the habit of suing the judgment-debtor again. In such cases the latter were liable for the payment of the court fees, &c. Such a procedure being inconsistent with the principles of justice, the clause providing for the payment of court fees, &c., a second time by judgment-debtors has been rescinded, and an addendum made thereto, ruling that the decree-holders will be liable to pay the cost of court fees, and not the judgment-debtors.

12. Instances have come to light that officials of criminal courts have had recourse to harsh and unwarrantable measures in their procedure towards litigants, and that thus just grounds are afforded for making the conduct of the officials a subject of complaint. To prevent the repetition of such proceedings, which is calculated to bring reproach on the administration of justice, an order has been issued warning the officials that such conduct will be visited with dismissal from the service of the State.

13. Complaints against the reprehensible practice of Tahsíldárs and Thánadárs dismissing their sepoys without justifiable cause are becoming common; as a remedial measure an order has been issued directing the local officials that in the event of their having occasion to recommend the dismissal of their subordinates for misconduct or neglect of duty, they should invariably send their proceedings, with depositions of witnesses, &c., with their applications. In the event of the charge being disproved, the accused will be reinstated, and the complainant dealt with according to the nature of his offence.

14. It has been decreed in the interests of justice that in the event of any orders purporting to have been issued by the State for compliance and guidance of the local officials being discovered to be at variance with law and custom, they should at once be placed in abeyance, and the ministerial officer who carried out the order should be called upon for explanation;—on its being proved that he was actuated from interested motives, he will be punished; but should, however, his explanation show that the order was actually issued by the Ruler under circumstances warranting it, it will be re-issued with an explanatory remark as to the cause which justified it.

15. Instances have come to light that appellants have petitioned that, in consequence of the court of original jurisdiction not informing them of the final orders passed in their cases, they are therefore left in ignorance of the period of limitation within which they should appeal against the decision of the lower court. To remedy this evil, an order has been passed, giving warning that, in the event of the original court failing to inform litigants of its final orders immediately after giving its decree, and thus allowing the time fixed for appeal to expire, the official concerned will be liable to pay the amount of the decree, and the appellant will thus be relieved from the necessity of further legal measures.

16. During the periodical fair held at Bhopal, and the celebration of the "Mohurram" and other festivals, people are in the habit of leaving their houses unprotected for the purpose of visiting the fair and participating in the celebration of the festivals; thieves taking advantage of the opportunities thus afforded them, commit thefts pretty much as they please;—in view to put a stop to the evil, a notice has been circulated, enjoining that no persons should leave their houses empty on occasions of rejoicings and mourning unless precautions are taken for the protection of their household property, &c. A disregard of these orders will be visited with punishment.

17. In the interest of the public service, officials were prohibited by law from trading in the districts within their respective jurisdiction; a rider has been added to this order, interdicting patwáris and canoongoes, as well as their relatives and connections residing under the same roof, from following agricultural pursuits within the limits of their villages and mahál. They are, however, at liberty to do so in districts other than their own.

18. In Hijri 1290 (A. D. 1873) a new department was created for the disposal of arrears of work. In paragraph 31 of last year's Report, mention is made that 4,218 cases were pending enquiry: these cases having been disposed of during the year under review, the object for which this department was established was attained, and, it being no longer required, it was accordingly abolished, and the establishment absorbed in other departments of the State.

19. In paragraph 26 of last year's Administration Report, mention was made regarding the fair held at Shahjehanabad. An ishtahár was circulated for general information, to the effect that, in view to give impetus to trade, a moiety of transit duty would be levied on imports, and that goods purchased and exported from the fair would be exempted from transit duty. The loss sustained by the State by this concession is Rs. 5,604-2. The same exemption of transit duty was made on traffic intended for the Sehore fair, in consideration of the Political Agent's request in the matter.

20. On tidings having reached the State that war was imminent between England and Afghanistan, with the concurrence of the Political Agent and the Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, I sent a kharíta to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offering to place the troops and the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government of India. In reply, His Excellency stated that he had received a congratulatory message from Her Majesty the Queen Empress, conveying the gratification of Her Majesty at the loyal and friendly conduct of the Native Princes of India. This gracious message of Her Majesty has enhanced my dignity and awakened in me a sense of deep gratitude to the Throne. On the Bhopal Battalion leaving Sehore to join the Expeditionary Force, a company of infantry was sent from Bhopal for detachment duty at Sehore, the whole of the troops of the State were warned to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the seat of war should their services be required, and that if any of them refused to obey orders, the offender would be visited with condign punishment.

21. On the boundary disputes between Bhopal Pargana of Jawad and Aalta and the Gwalior States being adjusted by the Settlement Officer, 81 boundary-pillars were built on the defined limits; in conse-

quence of the Gwalior authorities having remonstrated against the remaining one pillar, the case has been referred to the Agency Office, and the construction of the pillar postponed, pending receipt of a reply. Pillars have been also erected on the adjusted boundary between Raisein pargana and the Gwalior State.

22. From May 1878 to April 1879, Rs. 1,46,899-9 were expended on the construction of public buildings, bridges, and other works of public utility in the city of Bhopal and at Shahjahánabad, a suburb of Bhopal.

23. It was stated in last year's report that about 200 houses were built at Shahjahánabad by tradesmen and others. From the report of the "Mohtmim Fouzdary" it appears that 120 houses have been since built at the new settlement; there are thus 320 houses at Shahjahánabad besides the State buildings.

24. At the Kothi of Jahángírabad, which is used by the Political Agent and British officers when visiting Bhopal, a garden has been laid out on the English plan at a cost of Rs. 1,259-8-9.

25. During the rains the Jahángírabad bridge was always inundated when the lake which it spans is flooded, washing away the metalled portion of the bridge. To prevent the bridge from sustaining further injuries by floods, the roadway has been paved with stones set in lime, and a 4-feet-high wall built on either side of the bridge as a safeguard against accidents; the walls are 986 feet in length. Near the bridge a ghát measuring 100 feet by 50 feet has been constructed for the convenience of the public; the bridge-work is approaching completion; Rs. 2,353-7-3 have been expended on these works. At the approaches of the bridge a toll-house has been built, at a cost of Rs. 304-13.

26. During the year, 22,888 cases were filed, including the number of cases undisposed of at the end of the last year, out of which 21,218 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,660 for disposal at the end of the year.

27. In consideration of this State having remitted a contribution in aid of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey has, as a mark of His Imperial appreciation, presented three decorations for the acceptance of the Ruler of Bhopal.

28. A contribution of Rs. 50 per annum is paid by the State towards a special department under Mr. Fitzgerald, Superintendent, for ascertaining the position, manners and customs, &c., of the Mojiahs in Central India and Rájputána. The State has agreed to pay its contribution for two years commencing from 1st January 1879.

29. Two codes of criminal and civil procedure were framed for the guidance of the State courts; these codes are amended annually according to the requirements of the State. Orders are printed and circulated for the guidance of the various departments of the State.

A code of land settlement is being compiled, and will soon be ready for the press.

30. In the 14th paragraph of last year's report, I observed that a copy of the agreement made between the Government of India and the State had not been furnished for record in the State. After the instrument had been ratified with the seal and signature of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, I was in hopes that the works would have been taken in hand on the receipt of an authenticated

copy of the agreement, yet nevertheless they have not commenced, though an instalment of the contribution has been paid; moreover, notwithstanding the contribution of the State towards the construction of, the proposed line having been agreed to, a further sum of ten lakhs of rupees was requested: five lakhs out of the ten the State agreed to pay, and the balance of five lakhs has formed the subject of discussion up to the present moment; the result of the debate will be communicated in due course.

31. Ever since this State was founded, Koer Dhuleep Singh's jaghír has been subordinate to the State,—he holding his estate under sanads granted to his ancestors by the former Chiefs of the State; but since the last four years Her Highness the Kudsia Begum, without any justifiable cause, confiscated his estate. The jaghírdar first petitioned the State for the restoration of his estate to him, and afterwards petitioned the Political Agent on the subject. Her Highness the Kudsia signified her consent to the jaghírdar's receiving a sanad from the State, but no further action appears to have been taken by the Political Agent in the matter. The Indore Agency, without consulting either the Bhopal Agency or the State, made over the case to Her Highness the Kudsia Begum. A kharíta was sent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 18th March last, appealing against the decision of the Agent, Governor-General, for Central India in the case, but no reply has as yet been received from His Excellency to my kharíta in question. On the receipt of a reply, the necessary action will be taken in the matter.

32. Her Highness the Kudsia Begum is 80 years old, and for many years past it has been rumoured that Her Highness' officials were in the habit of committing oppression and excesses on the raiyats; hundreds of men have preferred complaints against the officials of Her Highness, of having embezzled lakhs of rupees. The State is well aware of these affairs, as also the Political Agent: in consequence, the State applied more than once to the Central India Agency for the appointment of an Agent, either on the part of the State or the British Government, to administer the affairs of the Kudsia during the remaining term of her life, otherwise the estate would be speedily ruined; but no reply has as yet been received. On its receipt, the steps called for will be taken; the State, in its application for the appointment of an Agent to conduct the administration of Her Highness the Kudsia's estate, on account of its mismanagement, requested that the terms and conditions of the agreement made between Her Highness and the late Nawáb Juhánghír Mahomed Khan should be acted up to according to the spirit of the instrument: the lands, &c., which have not been conceded to Her Highness the Kudsia by the provisions of the agreement which Her Highness' officials surreptitiously had taken from the State, and added to the Kudsia's estate, should be restored to the State, and that there should be one tribunal in the State for the trial of crimes committed in Her Highness the Kudsia's estate, in common with the other 239 jaghírdárs, according to Sir Robert Hamilton's kharíta; but I have not as yet been favoured with a reply. Crimes of heinous character, such as highway robberies, dákáities, &c., are rife, and are daily increasing in Her Highness the Kudsia Begum's estate; within the last two months, two cases have come to light, one a murder and the other grievous hurt—these cases are under enquiry of the State Court.

33. The proposition of the State regarding the establishment of opium-scales at the new settlement of Shâhjahânabad, in the street of Kaisarganj, which has been established to perpetuate the assumption by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England of the title of Empress of India, has met with the approval of the Political Agent and the Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, who have kindly promised to give the question their support. I entertain the hope of shortly hearing that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will be pleased to accord his sanction to the proposal of the State for the establishment of opium-scales at Bhopal, on the receipt of which, the work will be started.

APPENDIX C.

BUNDELKUND AGENCY REPORT.

I.—Introductory.

The season.—The interest of this year, like the one before, centred in the rain-supply.

2. *Reference to 1877-78.*—In 1877-78 merely 19 inches had fallen, in place of the average 47½.

The poorer grains, grown in the monsoon, and yielding kharif or autumn harvest, had consequently failed.

The better grains, wheat, &c., raised in the cold season, and reaped in the rabi or spring, had first grown splendidly after early winter rain, but had been blighted by unseasonable weather at the last.

The rabi harvest had thus not sufficed to remove the distress from failure of the kharif, though it had prevented this sinking into actual famine.

3. *Rainfall in 1878-79.*—So the year 1878-79 began in difficulty. Then rain was late in coming, and scanty. Instead of the average 6 inches, June had less than 1; July, in place of 16, had under 4; August, for 15, had merely 9½; and September was just below its average 8; October and November were dry; January and February, together, had about a tenth, and February, with March, about a quarter of an inch.

The total fall was 28·6, *i. e.*, almost exactly half the average.

A table of the *rainfall* and *temperature*, &c., is appended.

4. *Autumn Harvest.*—Though the monsoon was light, yet, during the first three-fourths of the season, its showers were so well timed and distributed, just when needed, that rarely had the grain-crops shot up more vigorously,

the jawár far overtopped a horseman, and other crops were in proportion;

but, when the time for the ear filling out arrived, the needful showers failed.

Some crops yielded absolutely no grain, but only abundant stalk, while even the magnificent jawár had its heads stunted and shrivelled.

The kharif harvest thus, notwithstanding its early promise, fell short of an ordinary one.

5. *Grass Supply.*—In one respect, *viz.*, that of grass, the year was better than the last. In 1877 the greater drought induced a great famine; this year the many light showers of the first part of the monsoon gave a plentiful supply.

6. *Spring Harvest.*—For rabi crops, facilities were small. Under the years' drought, unirrigated land, unless low-lying, was over-dry; water in tanks and wells was too low to provide much irrigation.

Hence the possible area was small, and the yield dependent almost wholly on artificial watering, itself greatly curtailed—

indeed, if it had not been that the beds of exhausted tanks had retained moisture, and so admitted cultivation, there could, in many villages, have been no rabi-crops at all.

The winter was, for some weeks, unusually cold, and many crops and garden and jungle trees were injured or destroyed by frost,—much as, in the summer (of 1878), had occurred from heat and drought.

Though fields favourably circumstanced as to soil, position, or means of irrigation yielded fairly, yet, from the limited area, &c., the harvest over all has been a small one.

During the year *winds* from the north-east, or some point ranging from north to east, have been more than usually prevalent.

7. *Comparison of the two past years.*—The circumstances of the two harvests in the previous year have been somewhat interchanged in that just ended.

In 1877-78 the kharif crop failed from drought, and the rabi, after great promise, was blighted by damp, &c., at the last.

This year it has been the kharif which, after a grand start, dwindled finally from drought, and the rabi which, from the same cause, has been so circumscribed.

8. *Prospects at close of year.*—Just now (April 1879), in the beginning of the hot weather, with tanks and wells low, and many dried up, so that already, in some hill villages, there is water neither for man nor beats, and with the present mahua crop, on which great numbers of the poor subsist, now turning out badly, a hard time has plainly to be passed through before the rains, about June next.

People hold on in hope of an early and abundant monsoon coming at last this year.

Indeed, after all the bad seasons Bundelkhand has had, if times do not soon turn to a cycle of good years, it is difficult to conceive what will become of the province. It has latterly been living from hand to mouth, and the poor have had little enough even in that way.

9.—*Health of the District.*—Cholera appeared in parts of this district about the end of June 1878, and, after four months, ceased in the beginning of October.

It visited Nowgong Cantonment during the two months, August and September.

Ordinarily, the disease reaches Bundelkhand from the east or north-east.

This year, in its usual progress from east to west, it passed north of Bundelkhand, in the Agra and Gwalior direction, and then turning south, appeared first on the south-west and west borders of the province, about the middle and latter part of June;

in July it was heard of in all the border districts;

in the middle of August it showed itself at Nowgong and the central tracts of the Agency.

The general characters of the epidemic were as follow:—

In most places it was at first a short and sharp visitation, attacking few, but almost all at once, and fatally.

Then, after an interval, it re-commenced in sundry places, not so fatally, but attacking more and staying longer.

In Newgong Cantonments the cases were—

Classes attacked.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Europeans.		
H. M.'s 39th Regiment	4	4
Natives.		
Bazaar people and camp-followers	77	40

Neither the Europeans of the Royal Artillery nor the Native Troops—Cavalry and Infantry—were attacked.

Reports from the Native States showed—

Attacks	392
Deaths	228

10. Besides cholera, there was a good deal of *fever*, though not to such an unusual extent as was heard of in some parts of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.

11. In times of semi-famine like the past year, there must always be extra mortality among the poor, the weak, and the aged.

But, on the whole, excepting cholera, the population escaped farther calamities to health and life, better than could, under the existing distress, have been anticipated.

12. *Deaths of Chiefs, &c.*—No ruling Chief died this year.

Among deaths in Chiefs' families, may be noticed that of the widow of Kamod Sing, son of the late Partab Sing, Raja of Chhattarpur, an old lady, whose husband died so many years ago that at that time *satí* was not quite out of thought as the respectable thing to be done.

II.—Condition of the Native States.

13. The tension and distress from drought, bad harvest, and high prices, existing among the poor, who are the bulk of the population, continued as last year.

The shrinking of State revenue from the same causes re-acts on the people, by cramping the means of the Chiefs for outlay which would benefit their subjects.

Fortunately, although individuals doubtless have moved elsewhere in search of work, nothing which could be classed as emigration of masses has come to notice in Native Bundelkhand.

So far, thus, although in hard straits, the people have pulled through, and are holding on, in hope of the next monsoon not failing like the two last.

14. *Orchha.*—The young Maháráj goes on well. He has done much in re-arranging departments and establishments more efficiently, and yet economically,—to clear off debt, favour the growth of revenue, and bring expenditure under control.

He has started a special office to grant and look after advances for wells, bullocks, and breaking up new land, which latter is allowed rent-free at first, rising after a few years to ordinary assessment.

The settlement of land revenue has progressed. Zámindárs are willing to offer a fixed rent for several years at the average of late years, and even something beyond it, when they are assured of no greater demand should they meanwhile extend their cultivation.

Groups of villages were formerly assigned for the support of certain forts and troops, &c.,—neither income nor outlay being then directly under the central authority.

On this footing the assigned revenue was always sure to be expended to the full, whatever the condition of fort or troops.

All such revenues are now brought into the State treasury, and the outlay made from it.

The State accounts, which for many years had been most loosely kept, or not preserved, are now regularly made up and recorded.

Various petty cesses have been remitted.

But, apart from losses and remissions owing to the drought and semi-famine, which are hoped to be only temporary, the general revenue is improving, debt has been cleared off, and, in spite of considerable expenditure on public works, the State, for the first time during many years, begins to have something in hand.

With this prospect in view, the Chief wrote during the year, urging the need of a railway through Bundelkhand, towards which he would subscribe annually a certain sum up to a reasonable amount in proportion to the means of his State, and its interest in the particular line undertaken.

If some definite scheme, meeting the convenience of Native as well as British territory, can be inaugurated, other Chiefs will join, and considerable funds can gradually thus be locally provided.

Meantime the Maháráját is pushing on construction of the road through his territory from Mau, in the Jhansi District, southward *viâ* Tehri, &c., to Mahranni, in Lallatpore, whence it leads towards Saugor and Bhopal, &c.

Several bridges have been built in 1878-79, and during next year the remainder will probably be completed.

The following is an extract of a note dated 16th January last, by Colonel E. Davidson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, of the North-Western Provinces, after marching along this road:—

"I observe with satisfaction the marked improvement that has been made in the road between Tehri and Mau Ranipore in the four years since I last passed this way. The road has been well laid out, the raising is nearly finished, many culverts have been constructed, and stone and moorum have been laid for many miles. If the works be persevered with in the way in which they have been undertaken, the road from Tehri to Mau will soon be completed, and cannot fail to be of great use to the State of Tehri, and to the country generally."

The Minister, Rup Seo Dial, son of the aged Mir Munshi of the State, is active and hard-working, and appears to render valuable assistance to his Chief.

15. *Dutia*.—Dewan Mann Lal, the Minister, died during the year, and Dewan Gharib Dass has been appointed.

This Officer is in reality the Mahárájá's priest.

It is too soon to judge, although, saving the Chief's good pleasure, there was nothing *à priori* apparent to lead to the selection.

Dewan Gharib Dass, while sharp enough, has had no official training or modern education; he naturally thus knows more of old ways than modern, he is apt to think revenue-collection the chief end of administration, and hence there is some risk of his proving a hard man. His priestly functions give him access to, and influence with, the Chief, such as no other of the State officers possess—indeed, expect himself, scarcely any one has latterly had private access, and he is usually present when other officers have opportunities of seeing the Chief.

The Mahárájá, strong and sturdy in his way, adheres too much to his plan of sitting up most of the night, conversing and listening to recitations, so that the best part of the day is necessarily passed in repose.

While there are several officers and members of Darbár, of ample intelligence, experience, and qualifications for the several departments of State, the tendency at present is too much towards everything being concentrated by the Minister in his own hands, although he cannot in reality attend properly to all.

One good thing is to be noticed, *viz.*, that for the last few years expenditure has been kept within income, and, except disputed accounts of some magnitude, other debt has been cleared off.

There have doubtless been some rough or unwise reductions, but any thing, almost, is better in these States than standing, deficit, and debt, and if economies in some quarters at the commencement of a new ministry be not afterwards counterbalanced by lavishness in others, the result, on the whole, is to the good.

16. *Samthar.*—This territory, a level plain of good soil between the deep-channelled Betwa and Pahuj rivers, is one of the driest during drought. Even in ordinary times, water is so far below the surface that well-irrigation, except for gardens, is scarcely practicable. Thus it has suffered much the last two years.

The young Mahárájá, who husbands his resources well, has during this period furnished the poor with abundant labour at the capital, in repairing the Fort, State buildings and roads, &c., without which aid, indeed, many must have emigrated.

17. *Punnah.*—The Balaghát districts of this State are already suffering severely from the failure of water. Otherwise there is not much new to record.

Earthwork and bridging have been in active progress on the north road from the capital towards the Banda district.

But for the water famine, the bridging might be completed before the monsoon of 1879.

The Chief's great temple at Punnah progresses rapidly.

18. *Chirkhari.*—The young Chief is still an absentee, lingering at Bindrabun, and his State suffers accordingly.

19. *Ajaigárh.*—As regards water scarcity, this State is in the same position as Punnah.

The Chief has lately been changing his principal Ministers.

His grounds for change now may be good; still they equally apply to himself, for I have endeavoured to impress on him that, if he would not rest satisfied merely with appointing officers and starting measures, but would himself work as chief officer of the State, and look after the carrying out of measures, the need of changing Ministers or plans, when once carefully selected, would seldom arise.

20. *Bijáwar.*—Here, too, the territory has suffered much from drought.

There is debt and deficit, and pay is in arrears.

Unfortunately, matters are complicated by this Chief's excess of instability both as to men and measures, notwithstanding his naturally good intelligence and disposition.

No one has much chance of continuing long at any work assigned him, or any measure of being fairly continued.

21. *Chhatarpur.*—The little Chief's studies at the Rajkumar College are much interrupted on one ground or another. His mother will not allow him away from herself, so whenever she leaves Nowgong for Chhatarpur or elsewhere, he is taken with her. Still he makes progress.

The State has suffered severely from the drought, but now, from the careful management of the Superintendent, Munshi Chandi Parsad, has every prospect of pulling itself together, and reviving with the first good season.

22. *Baoni.*—In spite of the unfavourable harvests, the loan from Government is being rapidly repaid, and will be cleared off next year, from savings under the efficient superintendence of Rao Parmesuri Das.

The Nawáb, who continues an invalid, is so much attached to his son that he will not part with him to attend the Rajkumar College, but prefers educating him at home, at the risk of making the lad, who is now strong enough, as delicate and nervous as himself.

III.—Judicial.

23. *Tabular returns* separately submitted.

24. No *suttí, sawank,* or *jalparwa.*

25. *Rájput female infanticide.*—Among Parihárs of Jigni, during the year three boys and two girls were born, of whom one boy and both girls died. One of the latter was born in the house of a relative in Rewah territory, and was reported to have died a few days after birth; the other died of convulsions when a week old.

Since preventive measures began, some years ago, the total numbers are—

	Boys.	Girls.
Births	124	101
Deaths	54	55
Survivals	70	46

26. No *kidnapping of girls* came to notice.

27. *Robbery of Government mail.*—On the night of 26th January 1870 the letter-bag from Satna for Nowgong was plundered by four men on

the high road in the lands of Rugolia, Ilaqa Chirkhari, between Chhatarpur and Nowgong.

The runner, as he came along, saw the men standing, and called out, once or twice, asking who they were, on which they set on him with *láthis*. He dropped the post-bag and made his escape.

No trace of the bag, or certain clue to the robbers, has yet been got.

A reward of Rs. 100 for recovery of the post, and the like amount for the arrest of each of the offenders, was offered, and a road police chouki has been established at the spot.

It is supposed the robbers were not on the look out for the post, but for a cart with a mahájan's family, which was coming from a roadside village, but, being late, had pulled up for the night at a police chouki a little way off, where they had posted themselves.

Disappointed of their expected booty, and roughly challenged by the post-runner, it is believed they were thus led to turn on him.

The bag contained no valuables or parcels, but only letters, among which, however, there were two registered ones, containing half notes for Rs. 500, and a duplicate draft on Agra Bank for Rs. 425-5.

It is the *first* case of robbery of Government posts in *native territory in these parts* of Central Bundelkhand since the mutinies.

The sole other case to be noticed was, a few years ago, on the western border, where Datia joins Gwalior. The spot the post-runner pointed out was a few paces within the Datia line, and several articles were found as many yards across it in Gwalior. Otherwise there has been no robbery of Government posts in all native Bundelkhand since the mutinies.

28. No robbery of *cash in transit*.

29. *Dákáiti*.—The hard times tell on criminal matters. Eight dakaities occurred, *viz.* :—

In Punnah	3
Chhatarpur	2
Chirkhari	1
Samthar	1
Bijáwar	1

Of these, 3 were at night on houses of villagers, and 5 were on travellers.

In the whole, one man was killed, and eight wounded.

The property plundered is stated in the aggregate at Rs. 5,312, which is doubtless an over-statement; it ranged from a few rupees in one case, up to above Rs. 3,000 stated in another.

In two of the village cases (in Chhatarpur) a majority of the offenders have since been arrested; in the other cases the plunderers have mostly not yet been traced or secured.

30. No instance of the modern type of *thaggi* (*viz.*, *drugging* travellers and then robbing them) has this year come to notice.

31. The register of the professional and far-travelling pilferers, known as *sansiás* and *chandarbedis*, over whom and whose outgoings

police surveillance is maintained, shows as follows:—

	At end of 1877-78.	Died, or absconded.	Remaining.
Sanorias in Orchha	64	7	57
Chandarbedis in Datia	152	26	126
TOTAL	216	33	183

IV.—REVENUE.

32. The drought for two successive years has naturally prejudiced the *revenue of the Native States*; but their accounts are not made up yet (April), as the collections of the rabi harvest revenue go on till June, and only after this, should any be still unpaid, is the balance reckoned in arrears, and carried on to the new revenue year, which commences in *Asarh, viz.*, June-July.

33. The *Government tribute* on certain districts, being in fixed amounts, was not affected.

34. *Succession nazárána* realised during year—

	Rs.
From Baronda: last two instalments	5,000
„ Chhatarpur: balance of last instalment	4,050
TOTAL	9,050

V.—EDUCATION.

35. *Rájkumar College of Bundlekhand.*—The students were this year gratified by the Agent, Governor-General, himself inspecting the College, hearing them examined, and seeing their games.

There was the opportunity of observing that, if not yet overburdened with learning, the boys were a very happy, healthy lot, under the Principal, Mr. Mather, eager to show what they could do, both at books and play, and frankly inquisitive to hear how the Agent, Governor-General, thought they had done. It is the less necessary, therefore, now to enlarge on particulars given in former reports.

The numbers are as below—

	part of 1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Average number of students on monthly rolls.	18	22	49	54
Average daily attendance	11	16	41	44

Cost for the year, Rs. 11,943.

So far as numbers go, there are now almost enough for the College proper.

Young Chiefs and Chiefs' sons are those first held in view for admission, then boys who are relatives or connections of Chiefs, sons of Thákurs of good position; and sons of Sardárs and high Officials; but there is room and need at Nowgong for a Middle Class school, as a subordinate or aided branch of the College—this will be managed in time.

The plan of having the State local schools inspected by the Principal was begun this year, and will in future be further developed.

36. The *Native State schools*, of which returns have been received, number 47, with an aggregate average daily attendance of 1,457, at a yearly cost of Rs. 19,362.

The teaching is mostly in Hindi with Sanscrit, and Urdu with Persian, English being attempted at only a few. The Chirkhari School is the best of these institutions.

VI.—Public Works.

37. *Imperial, Military.*—At Nowgong only some small works and repairs were executed, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 19,400.

Of the barracks, &c., here begun, and in considerable part built, under the local Administration (*viz.*, the Central India Agency) before the separate system of military public works was established, sundry still remain unfinished, but, thanks to the excellence of material, &c., they still stand uninjured after all these years' exposure.

38. *Imperial, Civil.*—There have been no new works of importance—merely petty constructions and repairs, amounting to Rs. 1,434.

39. *Imperial, Communications.*—Beyond minor works, completions and metalling, &c., the only large new work in progress has been the bridging of the Sambhua Torrent Channel, near the foot of the ghats, on the east and west high road from Nowgong to Satna.

This channel is a serious obstruction. In the dry weather it is rough or heavy, even over the causeway, and, in the rains, impassable often for elephants.

Work has been pushed on, and arching is expected to be completed before the monsoon (of 1879).

With the same prospect regarding the bridge over the Satna River near the railway, the road from Nowgong to Satna Station will all be bridged, excepting the great river Kane.

At the Kani, in the rocky beds and plentiful stone at hand there are facilities for a pakka causeway, with under-openings for the fair-weather current.

This is much needed, as; although for half the year there is a kachha causeway and trestle bridge, yet for the months during which the river oscillates between fitness for a ferry and for trestles, there is at present a good deal of obstruction.

The north-and-south road towards Sagar, work on which was suspended to let funds be concentrated on the line to Satna, now merits early re-attention. There is much traffic on it.

From the North-Western Provinces, traced either from Cawnpore and Hamirpur, or from Fatehpore and Banda, this road is now pakka southward to Ungaur, 17 miles south of Chhatarpur.

Beyond this, again, to the Sagar boundary of the Central Provinces, the earthwork has been nearly completed, and metal collected.

Expenditure on communications, Rs. 54,682.

40. *Bundelkhand State Railway.*—As reported last year, the intended outline was for a metre-gauge railway, to be brought south from Cawnpore *viâ* Kalpi, Orai, Gursarai and Tori-Fatehpur, &c., to Mau-Ranipur, in the Jhansi District.

From near the southern extremity of this north-and-south portion, an east-and-west line was to run eastward by Banda and join the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway, somewhere in the plain about Dubhoura, east of Manikpur, before that line from Allahabad ascends the Rewah plateau.

This east-and-west section has, it is understood, been deferred for the present, on account of the roughness of the country near the proposed eastern junction.

Surveys and estimates for the north and south section, *i. e.*, from Cawnpore to Mau Ranipur, have been in hand, but work has not yet commenced, in Bundelkhand, at any rate.

41. *Native State public works.*—Returns show an aggregate outlay of Rs. 3,04,884, of which Rs. 45,481 were on roads and bridges, and Rs. 2,59,403 on other works.

The principal works are those already referred to in Orchha, Samthar, and Punnah. They came under the Agent, Governor General's, own observation in the cold weather.

42. *Agency local works.*—Owing to paucity of funds, little save petty works and repairs could this year be executed.

Rs. 783 were expended, out of which new works, wells, &c., cost Rs. 523.

The grant of Rs. 3,000 at the close of the year, to clear away the native village of Pipri, &c., will be of great advantage, by enabling a sufficient area for the station requirements and sanitation to be brought under control.

43. *Nowgong Cantonment local works*—chiefly bazar drainage, on which and on repairs Rs. 1,943 were spent.

VII.—Post-Office.

44. Postal returns for the 12 post-offices in this Agency show—

No. of letters, &c., posted for despatch . . .	156,099
Ditto arrived for delivery . . .	168,297
Cash receipts (apart from stamp-sales at Treasury) .	Rs. 5,504
Cash disbursements	„ 5,922

VIII.—Telegraph.

45. Unfortunately, none in Bundelkhand.

The telegraph office nearest to Nowgong is the railway office at Satna, 100 miles off; but it does not accept Government telegraph stamps, nor, until recently, would it take postage-stamps, and there is no treasury or money-order office at Satna.

Thus for non-residents of Satna, that office was as if it were not.

But lately the railway authorities, on my application, directed the receipt at Satna of postage-stamps in payment of messages sent there for despatch. This is a great convenience.

Still the want of a Government telegraph in Bundelkhand is much felt.

IX.—Military.

46. In the first part of the year, Nowgong garrison comprised D-3 Battery, Royal Artillery; two companies, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment; head-quarters and two squadrons, 5th Bengal Cavalry; wing, 20th Madras Native Infantry.

During last cold weather the Native Infantry was relieved, in ordinary course, by a wing of the 35th Madras Native Infantry.

Nowgong, though so far from the North-Western frontier, participated in the movements thither, as several officers including Colonel C. Gough, C.B. and V.C., of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, then commanding the station, and now holding a brigade beyond Jalalabad, went to the front, and a squadron of the 5th Bengal Cavalry was transferred to Jhansi, to replace cavalry moved from that station.

Excepting the four cases of cholera in the detachment of Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, already mentioned, the troops have been healthy.

A health-return is appended.

X.—Miscellaneous.

47. *Dispensaries.*—The Nowgong Dispensary is the only one under a European medical officer.

Returns from it and the Native States' dispensaries give the following numbers:—

Admissions	16,495
Deaths	341

The cost is mixed up with vaccination.

An Agency Surgeon, with leisure to travel through the district and inspect dispensaries and vaccination, is urgently needed. Without such regular inspection, these outlying institutions cannot be kept up to the mark.

48. *Vaccination.*—Total vaccinated, 40,847.

The largest numbers were in—

Orchha	8,127
Bijáwar	6,273
Datia	4,805
Panna	4,060
Chhatarpur	3,557
Chirkhari	3,106
Ajaigarh	2,859
Samthar	1,279

Dr. Keegan, the Medical Officer with the Agent, Governor General's camp, during the recent tour saw several of the dispensaries and many of the vaccinated children.

The cost of dispensaries and vaccination was Rs. 20,962.

49. *Boundaries.*—At the beginning of the year there were 68 boundary disputes on the register, and 52 new cases have subsequently been filed, making a total of 120.

Of these, 44 have been settled, *viz.*, 15 by Captain Homfray, Boundary Settlement Officer, and 29 mutually or otherwise under the Agency.

Nowgong: *April 1879.*

J. P. STRATTON, M.D., *Surgeon-Major, Political Agent, Bundelkhand.*

Table of Rainfall and Temperature from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

Year 1878-79. Months.	Mean Day Temperature.	Mean Night Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Month.	Total Rainfall.	Prevailing Wind.	Remarks.
April 1878	93·82	72·68	83·25	·02	W.	
May „	98·24	77·56	87·87	·47	N. W.	
June „	104·08	85·64	94·86	·89	W. N.W.	
July „	92·80	82·00	27·4	4·89	W.	
August „	87·26	79·12	83 19	9·50	E.	
September „	88 22	77·38	82·8	7·49	W.	
October „	90·48	68·28	79·38	*	W.	* No rain.
November „	79·13	54·33	66·73	*	N. N. E.	
December „	70·30	44·27	57·28	·04	N.	
January 1879	71·36	44·99	58·17	·04	N. W.	
February „	76·85	52 66	64·75	·18	W.	
March „	87·21	59·76	73·48	·08	W.	
Total rain-fall during the year 1878-79	...	...	...	23·60		

J. MATHER, *Principal,*
Rájkumar College.

Health of Troops at Nowgong from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

Troops.	Average strength.	Total admissions to hospital.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Average period in hospital, each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of deaths.	Remarks.
Detachment, H. M. 39th regiment	147·33	167	113·60	20·0	8	5·52	1, Aortic aneurism. 4, Cholera. 1, Apoplexy. 1, Abscess of liver. 1, Concussion of brain.	
Detachment, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery ...	142·75	171	119·78	14·08	Nil	Nil	Nil.	
5th Bengal Cavalry ...	225·70	336	148·86	9 40	2	0·87	Bronchitis. Pneumonia.	
Right Wing, 35th Regiment, M. N. I. ...	186·74	36	11 78	5·04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Arrived at Nowgong in cold weather of 1878-79, in relief of 20th M. N. I.
Right Wing, 20th Regiment, M. N. I. ...	Information not yet received						... ...	Left Nowgong in cold weather of 1878-79 on relief by 35th M. N. I.

E. FERRAND,
Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand

APPENDIX D.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY REPORT.

No. 532, dated Baghelkhand Agency, Sutna, 26th June 1879.

From—Lieut.-Colonel J. C. BERKELEY, Political Agent, Baghelkhand,

To—The Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for 1878-79.

2. In November, Colonel Bannerman, who has held charge of the Agency since March 1872, took furlough to England, making over charge to Captain Maitland, whom I relieved on the 4th January 1879. Having so recently joined the appointment, my report can only be brief and imperfect.

3. *General health.*—A severe cholera epidemic visited Rewah in August 1878. Some 500 cases occurred, of which 50 per cent. proved fatal. From the Singrowlee district 278 cases, with 235 deaths, are reported. The disease was about the district in various places, but was not generally present. Smallpox prevailed, as usual, in the hot weather —not with great severity.

4. *Rainfall and crops.*—The rainfall was only 25·39 inches, against 32·34 in 1877-78. Though deficient, the monsoon fall was so well distributed that the rain-crops were in excess of the average. Later on, the dryness of the wind and the failure of the winter rains told upon the rabí, which was very poor, less than half an average outturn. A statement of the prices of grain for the past and current years is attached. There was no actual distress, as the grains which form the staple food of the poorer classes, were comparatively plentiful.

CHAPTER II.: CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

5. REWAH.—Affairs continue much as reported last year. The Dewan seems to have done his best to meet the difficulties of his position. His value lies in his strength of character and local experience, but he is wedded to old custom, and progress must be slow if this is to be adhered to. The simplicity and ignorance of the people are marvellous. Rewah is a century or two behind every Native State I have ever had to do with. After years of endeavour, we find it impossible to collect revenue with any degree of punctuality. Every petty Thákur and Jaghírdár claims independence in his own estate, habitually disregards orders, and ignores the obligations under which he holds his lands.

6. The clan or party feeling runs to an incredible height, and permeates every department of the State. A Rewah official would smile at the idea of doing impartial justice to a person of a hostile family, or with whom he had a private quarrel. Every opportunity is taken, by those invested with authority, to pay off old grudges and to enrich themselves and their kinsfolk at the expense of the opposite factions. The police are worse than useless. The army, recruited almost entirely in the State, is badly officered and undisciplined. It will not act against rebellious nobles, whom it is consequently very difficult to get at.

Several of these I found three years in arrears with their revenue. With much trouble they were induced to come in and settle their accounts. Generally speaking, when one can get face to face with these people, the rest is comparatively easy. It is often only ignorance that induces them to defy authority. Many of them have claims upon the Darbár which have never even been enquired into, and are the cause of soreness and irritation that show themselves on all occasions.

7. The district officials, Tahsíldárs, Thannadars, &c., are nearly all old Rewah servants; and are ignorant and corrupt. Colonel Bannerman has from year to year dwelt upon the difficulties of the position. Working with such materials, it is small wonder if improvement has lagged. It is usually objectionable to bring in outsiders; but, if ever there should be an exception to the rule, it is here. The present machinery is so cumbersome, unclean, and faulty, that efficient administration is impossible. It is heart-breaking to see the tardy movement towards better things. Only by looking back can one realise how much has been done already. Further advance with the existing establishment is not to be hoped for.

* * * * * * *

9. The Agent, Governor-General, visited Rewah in January 1879. I afterwards went on a short tour, during which I met many of the Thákurs and landholders in their own homes. I subsequently spent some time at Rewah, hearing petitions and going through State business with the Dewan. I regret to say that his health is failing, and for some time he has been quite unable to work. His life is a valuable one, for there is no one in Rewah to take his place.

10. *Criminal.*—The statement below shows the work done in the courts during the past year—

Nature of Offence.	Political Agent.		Naib Dewan.		Fouzdaree Adaulut.		Deputy Magistrates.		Total.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempt at murder	7	20	10	25	...	...	...	...	17	45
Abetment of murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	18	65	...	...	...	...	18	65
Dákaití	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway robbery	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	...	21	63	...	...	...	...	21	63
Theft, of cattle, and ordinary	...	...	...	...	228	410	...	...	228	410
Miscellaneous	13	14	38	67	47	74	676	1,238	774	1,393
Total	21	44	88	222	275	484	676	1,239	1,080	1,988

11. The number of serious crimes under the heads of murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide, is very large. Thirty-five cases, involving 110 persons, were disposed of. This is an increase on last year's returns. It is accounted for by the fact that, during the year under report, several criminals who have hitherto escaped arrest have been apprehended and brought to trial. The actual number of these serious

crimes during the year was 16, involving 50 persons; and this is not excessive, when the character of the people and the absence of an efficient police are considered.

12. Almost all these violent crimes have been committed in frays arising from land disputes. The people have not yet learnt to take their grievances to the courts for settlement; and constant recourse is had to the rough and ready remedy of the sword. Looking at the nature of the crimes, and also to the fact that there is a strong feeling in Rewah against capital punishment, this is seldom inflicted. It may be that the execution of some of the worst offenders would have a salutary effect, but, on the whole, violent crime is decreasing.

13. The difficulty of which Colonel Bannerman complains in paragraph 8 of last year's report, has in no way lessened. The police are useless, either to prevent crime or to capture offenders. The consequence is that many proclaimed criminals are at large, being harboured and supported by their kinsfolk, many of whom are high functionaries of the State. The class feeling, so strong all over India, in Rewah amounts to a positive mania. No matter how degraded a man's character, or how brutal and heinous his crimes, he is sure of shelter and succour from every one included in the elastic circle of his "bhaee bund" brotherhood.

14. There has been no case of munsmaree, and only one of janghmaree, during the year. These crimes are undoubtedly disappearing. They were formerly the curse of the State, and their suppression is entirely due to the measures introduced by Colonel Bannerman.

15. The courts have continued to improve. A greater proportion of arrests have been made, convictions have been more frequent, and business has been despatched with greater regularity.

16. There were 24 appeals from the Rewah Magistrate to the Naib Dewan, of which in 15 cases the decisions of the lower court were upheld, in 4 modified, in 2 upset, and 3 are pending. Six appeals were made from the court of the Naib Dewan to that of the Political Agent. In five of these the judgment of the lower court was upheld, and in one modified.

17. *Jail.*—An expensive project for a standard central jail at Rewah had to be abandoned for want of funds. The old jail is now being improved and enlarged. The manufacture of carpets and other useful articles has been carried on with success.

18. *Civil.*—The working of the civil court has improved. The execution of decrees has been more successfully carried out than heretofore, but much is still to be desired in this respect. The following statement shows the work done in each court:—

Name of Court.	Cases pending on 1st April 1878.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1879.
Naib Dewan	53	255	308	171	137
Civil Judge	164	443	607	528	79
Deputy Magistrates (6)	144	488	632	496	136
TOTAL	361	1,186	1,547	1,195	352

19. The appeals from the Pargana courts to the Civil Judge were 108 in number. Of these, the decisions in 23 were upheld, in 53 upset, 14 were remanded for revision, 3 decided by arbitration, 1 compromised, 2 modified, and 12 remained pending.

From the Civil Judges' decisions there were 70 appeals to the Naib Dewan. Of these, the decisions in 13 were upheld, in 32 upset, 12 were remanded for revision, 3 decided by arbitration, 1 compromised, 1 modified, and 8 are pending.

From the Naib Dewan's court there were 27 appeals to the Political Agent. Of these the decisions in 21 were upheld, in 4 upset, and 2 were remanded for revision.

There was one appeal from the decision of the late Mooktear-é-réasut, whose decision was upset.

20. All credit under this head is due to Pandit Het Ram, the Naib Dewan, to whose high qualifications my predecessor constantly testified. This gentleman's experience, intelligence and uprightness of character make their mark on everything he touches; and I am greatly indebted to him for the aid and advice he has given me.

21. *Settlement.*—No really satisfactory land settlement can be looked for till a proper survey is made. Great confusion exists as to the terms on which villages are held. Lands have been assigned hap-hazard by the Chief and his ministers, from time to time, to persons rendering some petty service, or presenting a substantial nazar. The deeds of grant are often ambiguously worded and of doubtful authenticity. Many persons claim their lands as free holdings, with full civil and criminal jurisdiction, their own police, and the power to collect customs and other dues. I propose, with the Mahárájá's consent, to call in all sanads, to annul those that are spurious, and to modify all, so as to give the Darbár proper control over its nobles and feudatories.

22. In paragraph 18 of last year's report, Colonel Bannerman speaks of the uncertainty existing under the old system, as to the adherence to the terms of the leases. I regret to say that the Dewan has since in several cases broken faith with the lessees, by selling the unexpired portion of their leases, at a slightly enhanced rate, to other persons. Endeavours are now being made to enter into leases for five years. Applications are coming in, and I trust a small increase of land revenue will be effected. Meanwhile, a survey should be made; but in this, as in many other matters, we are hampered by want of funds.

23. *Income and Expenditure.*—The following statement shows the income from all sources during the year 1878-79:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 1st April 1878 . . .	96,853	9	10½			
Land revenue	5,68,685	3	9			
Muamla and chouth	94,139	9	10½			
Customs and jungle produce . . .	1,30,435	6	0½			
Fees and fines	7,255	11	9			
Miscellaneous	59,031	14	4¼			
TOTAL				9,56,401		

The amount of collections during the year have been more than in the previous one. This is partly owing to the realisation of arrears.

The expenditure for the year was—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Civil administration	1,43,207	3	3			
Army	2,68,037	7	4			
Khasgee	2,51,838	5	7			
Police	30,654	13	4			
Public Works	9,080	9	3			
Religious and charitable grants	71,441	7	3			
Miscellaneous: dispensary, schools, garden, &c.	9,089	8	3			
Extraordinary	56,126	8	3			
TOTAL				8,39,475	14	6
Leaving a balance of				1,16,925	9	2

The reason of the expenditure in the year under review being higher than that in the previous year is that, in the former, payment to establishments was made for fourteen months, whereas in the latter payment was made for nine months only.

24. NAGODE.—The Chief continues apathetic, and business is almost at a standstill.

25. MAIHAR.—There is no change to be reported in this State. The Chief is intelligent and looks after his affairs well, according to his own ideas, but he does not relish advice or encourage reforms.

26. SOHAWAL.—With a view to improve the status of the Chief, in reference to his turbulent brotherhood, the title of Rájá was conferred on the Rais by the Government of India. The sanad was presented in Darbár on the 24th March. It is to be hoped that this mark of favour and support will not only enable the Chief to hold his own with his brethren, but will also ameliorate his somewhat sullen and intractable disposition. I am glad to say that the dispute so long open between the Rájá and the Thákur of Ryegaon has been settled, both parties having submitted to the decision arrived at, and carried out its terms. But the bitterness of feeling which has ruled so long, will not die out for a generation or two.

27. KOTHI.—The kindly old Chief continues to administer his affairs to the satisfaction of himself and his people.

28. SITPURA.—Here things are going on well, and the debts are being paid off. It has not been found necessary to replace the Superintendent, whose death was reported last year. Below is a statement of the finances—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand on 1st April 1878	11,667	5	9½
Receipts during the year	9,299	13	6
TOTAL	20,967	3	3½
Expenditure	3,944	15	9
Balance on 31st March 1879	17,022	3	6½

Chapter III.

29. *Civil Justice.*—No suits of a civil nature came before the Political Agent's Court.

30. *Criminal Justice.*—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases brought before the Political Agent's Court, and only has reference to the minor States of Nagode, Maihar, Sohá-wal, and Kothi, and to cases in which British subjects are concerned. The statistics for Rewah have been given in the chapter on this State.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempt at murder	1	5
Culpable homicide	1	2
Dákáití	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary	2	2
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	1	1
Miscellaneous	4	10
Total	9	20

The punishment of whipping was inflicted in one of the two cases of theft, as shown in the appended Statement B.

There were no cases of satí or sumadh.

31. *Police.*—The Agency Police, on the East Indian Railway Branch Line to Jubbulpore, running through Native Territory, conducted their duties well. The health of the men was good.

32. *Jails.*—Those at Maihar and Nagode are fairly good, the prisoners well housed and fed.

33. *Education.*—The schools at Rewah, Maihar, Nagode, Sohá-wal, Kothi and Sutna are fairly attended; but the Chiefs take little personal interest in their success.

34. *Local Funds.*—There are none under the management of this office.

Chapter IV.—Public Works.

35. *Military.*—The following works were sanctioned and undertaken in the Cantonment of Sutna:—

(1) *Sick-horse stable.*—This building was commenced in the previous year and completed in November 1878.

(2) *Magazine.*—This has been completed.

(3) *Rifle Range.*—This work was commenced at the close of the year 1877-78; and completed during the year under notice.

(4) *Cavalry Hospital.*—The foundation of concrete and masonry plinth is complete, the chowkuts are in position, and the superstructure masonry started. The out-houses have made similar progress.

(5) *Well for Cavalry Detachment.*—This was completed last year, and further deepened in the year under review. The well, 56½ feet deep, yields a sufficient supply of water.

(6) *Quarter Guard* has been completed.

The Cantonment roads and officers' quarters are still unsanctioned.

Civil.—The ordinary annual repairs to civil buildings were carried out.

Communications.—Imperial road from Sutna to Nowgong: section from Sutna to Nagode, 17 miles.—The road is banked, metalled and bridged; the Umrahun bridge has been completed.

Sutna Bridge.—Nine arches of 45 feet were built to springing, which is 27 feet above foundation offset; 3 arches are turned, the fourth is in progress. Of the fifth the centring is nearly complete, and the sixth centring is in progress. If funds are supplied, the bridge will be completed in 1879-80.

Re-constructing Culvert No. 2, V. Section, near Sutna.—This culvert had insufficient water-way, and in the rains of 1877 was undermined and fell in. During the year just closed it was entirely re-constructed. The portion of the road from Nagode towards Punnah within this Agency has been bridged and metalled.

Sutna and Bela Road.—22·6 miles joining the Great Deccan Road leading to Rewah—the bridging, metalling and banking were completed. Some remodelling of the Tonse causeway approaches was effected in the year, and causeway itself completed. This road has been constructed from funds contributed by the Rewah State.

CHAPTER V.

36. *Military.*—The detachment of the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Sutna has a strength as below—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the line.	...	...	Detachment, 5th Bengal Cavalry ..	137						
TOTAL .	...	..	...	137						

There is one European officer in command. The health of the men has been good.

CHAPTER VI.

37. *Post-Offices.*—The following statement shows the work done during the year in the nine Post-Offices in the Agency :—

DIVISION.	No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash Receipts.	Cash Disbursements.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Allahabad Division .	119,526	112,523	232,049	3,393 5 8	3,770 0 0

There has not been a single case of mail robbery.

CHAPTER VII.

38. *Dispensaries*—There are six under this Agency: the following table shows the workdone in each (they are all under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Goldsmith, who is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people: his skill and kindness are beyond all praise) :—

	Remaining on 1st April 1878.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULTS.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1879.
Agency Hospital . . .	13	606	619	549		36	8	20
Sutna Bazaar Dispensary .	86	3,169	3,255	2,613	45	417	43	137
Rewah Dispensary . . .	44	3,381	3,425	2,957	8	216	161	83
Nagodo „ . . .	30	1,522	1,552	1,350	13	149	14	26
Maihar „ . . .	47	3,072	3,119	2,509	300	187	68	55
Sohâwal „ . . .	26	1,603	1,629	1,417	25	152	4	31
Total . . .	246	13,353	13,599	11,395	391	1,157	298	352

39. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination has not, I regret to say, shown any progress. The people are strongly prejudiced against it, and their ignorance is so stubborn that time only can overcome it. No pains are spared to press forward the work. Many of the principal nobles have had their children vaccinated. This example should do good.

The subjoined table shows the comparatively small number of operations performed in this year—

	Establishment.	Hospital.	Total.
1877-78 ...	... 4,628	... 63	... 4,691
1878-79 ...	... 4,028	... 73	... 4,101

Hitherto the expenses of the whole vaccination establishment have been borne by the Rewah State, but, as the work has been carried into other States which benefited thereby, I trust that during the season of 1879-80 I shall be able to induce the Chiefs to defray the expenses of the vaccinators in their own territory.

The following statement shows the work done :—

Season 1878-79.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Establishment .	2,871	617	540	4,028	23	13	4	40	82·31
Dispensaries .	55	16	2	73	2	1	...	3	75·34
Total .	2,926	633	542	4,101	25	14	4	43	

40. The usual tabular statements are herewith enclosed.

J. C. BERKELEY, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Statement showing the prices of Grain for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

	Rate, per Rupee, of 80 Tolahs.			
	For 1877-78.		For 1878-79.	
Wheat	18	8	12	4½
Barley	26	6	17	12
Rice (best sort)	7	11½	5	2

Statement showing the prices of grain for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79—continued.

	Rate, per Rupee, of 80 Tolahs.			
	For 1877-78.		For 1878-79.	
Rice (common)	15	9¼	12	10½
Jowar	20	12	17	6
Bajra	20	12	16	4
Gram	21	15¼	12	13½
Salt	8	14	10	2
Firewood	200	0	200	0

J. C. BERKELEY, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

ANNUAL REPORT ON DISPENSARIES IN BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

No. 9, dated Sutna, 15th March 1879.

From—S. J. Goldsmith, Esq., Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand,
To—The Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the dispensaries of this Agency for the year 1878. The returns and report, which differ considerably in form from those of preceding years, have been drawn up in accordance with instructions received through the Medical Department. An additional report on the meteorology of the district (for which I am indebted to the Meteorological Reporter to the North-Western Provinces), and a separate table showing the total attendance in all the dispensaries combined, are also appended.

I would solicit the favour of your particular attention to the condition of the Nagode Dispensary, which is not, I think, at present calculated to reflect credit upon either the Darbár or the medical establishment; as it seems to indicate that, although the institution has been in existence for many years, yet its usefulness has been so little noticed, and its loss would be so little felt, that it is a matter of indifference whether it continue to exist or no.

Agency Hospital, Sutna.

Dispensary buildings.—The buildings, furniture, and fittings are all in a state of good repair.

2. *Dispensary committee.*—None.

3. *Prevalent diseases.*—A table is appended, showing the prevalence of the more important diseases among the in and out-patients as compared with that of 1876 and 1877; the figures for 1876 have been given as in this year. The rainfall approached the normal amount,—hence the prevalence of disease forms a better standard for comparison than that of 1877, in which the rainfall amounted to only half the average quantity.

Table showing percentage of cases to total treated.

Name of disease.	1878.			1876.	1877.
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total treated, in and out-patients.	Total treated, including in and out-patients.	Total treated, including in and out-patients.
Malarious diseases	7·94	27·56	25·71	31·81	28·74
Cholera	...	0·16	0·15	...	...
Rheumatic affections	3·18	4·12	4·03	5·33	4·20
Syphilitic affections	17·46	2·47	3·88	10·50	8·40
Gonorrhœa and complications	4·76	3·13	3·29		
Respiratory diseases.	6·35	4·29	4·48	7·76	10·08
Dysentery and diarrhœa	12·69	10·23	10·46	4·90	5·38

The total number of deaths among the in-patients was 6, being 9·52 per cent. of total treated; of these 2, were from respiratory diseases: this gives 50 deaths per cent. to total treated in this class—

One from dysentery . . . . . 16·6 per cent.
„ diarrhœa . . . . . 50·0 „

One death also occurred from disease of the spleen, and one from injury.

4. *Epidemics.*—The case of cholera treated occurred in the person of the wife of one of the medical subordinates, who was living, not on the premises, but in a house about half a mile from the hospital; beyond the insanitary condition of the dwelling in which this woman was living, no cause for this unmistakeable but isolated case could be discovered. The house was situated in a low-lying field, and was surrounded by a lot of stinking mud; but one other case occurred in the vicinity, although there were several other houses near, each with exactly similar unhealthy surroundings. Cholera was, however, existing at the time in various parts of the country; there being a number of epidemics going on simultaneously in different places, which had apparently originated independently of one another. There was no general epidemic all over the country, gradually spreading from village to village, but reports of outbreaks were received from places separated widely from each other, while the intervening country was perfectly free. First reports seemed to show that the disease was imported both into Sutna and Maihar, as in both instances the first persons affected were men who had just come straight from one infected place, *i.e.*, Rewah; but the closest enquiry failed to discover in either instance any connection between the first and second cases, which do not appear to have been within half a mile of each other.

Cholera.

The Agency Surgeon himself saw a very curious case when he went to Rewah to make arrangements for trying to check the epidemic there: he met a party of six or eight men coming along the Grand Deccan Road from the Sohagee District. When these men arrived within about a quarter of a mile of Rewah, one of them was suddenly attacked with all the symptoms of cholera; there was no mistake about the disease. The men positively declared that there was no cholera at Sohagee, nor had they heard of any in the villages at which they rested along the road: they had not had time to hold communication with any of the inhabitants of Rewah, nor had they eaten or drunk anything that morning. It certainly seemed as if there must be something in the air (in the absence of any other explanation) acting on a predisposed subject which poisoned the man.

Small-pox.

This disease prevailed generally throughout the district at the beginning of the year, but no statistics were received: the only peculiarity about it was, that it lasted in many places until the end of April, which is quite unusual in this part of the country; but the month of April was exceptionally cool, owing to occasional showers of rain.

5. *Inspection.*—The Agency Surgeon visited the hospital every day when in Sutna; the Deputy Surgeon-General has not inspected it this year.

6. *Attendance.*—The attendance, contrasted with that of 1877, is shown in the following table:—

	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients	42	63	21	...
Out-patients	553	606	53	...
TOTAL . .	595	669	74	...

In other words, the increase among the in-patients has been 50 per nt., increase among out-patients 9·58 per cent. and the total attendce has been 12·44 per cent. greater than that of 1877.

7. *General Remarks.*—Only Government servants, their families, people belonging to the smaller States in the Agency, are treated at hospital, consequently the attendance is always likely to be small. he regimental hospital for the cavalry detachment is not yet built, troopers have been treated at the Agency Hospital, but this has never ed any overcrowding or any inconvenience to the civil patients.

The meteorological observatory is still kept up; the hospital assistant ng observations twice daily. A separate statement of the meteorology the district is appended.

Meteorology.—In its chief meteorological features the past year resembled 1877 very closely. The total rainfall of 1878 at Sutna amounted to only 30½ inches, and that of the previous year to 31½, the average for six years being 42 inches; the distribution of the total fall over the 12 months was nearly the same each year that of the winter

and spring months being unusually heavy, and that of the south-west monsoon very light. The chief point of difference between the rainy seasons of the two years and one in which 1878 compares unfavourably with its predecessor, was the early cessation of the rain in September, and the almost complete dryness of October last year, whereas in 1877 over 5 inches of rain fell in October.

The accompanying tabular statement gives an abstract of all the observations taken at the Government observatory during the year. The observatory continued to work efficiently throughout the year, and the observations were regularly forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter at Allahabad, in whose office they were noticed and compared with the records furnished by other stations. The table has been compiled from the abstracts published monthly by him in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*

Comparing the figures for 1878 with those for the previous year, the chief differences appear to be the following:—

Barometric Pressure.—The mean height of the barometer for the whole year was about a fiftieth of an inch below that for 1877. The difference was nearly the same in the hot as in the cold months, and consequently the range of the barometer was nearly the same both years; the difference between the monthly means for January and July 1878 was ·507 inch, and the difference for the same month in 1877 was ·506 inch. The extreme range in 1878 was somewhat less than in 1877, the difference between the highest and lowest readings being only ·817, whilst in the preceding year it was ·934.

Wind.—The mean direction of the wind each month differed little from that for the same month of 1877. During the first six months, however, it was generally a point or two more northerly, and in November a little more easterly. Such a resemblance in the wind directions was to be inferred from the similarity of the barometric indications of the two years.

Temperature.—By analogy with neighbouring stations it may be inferred that the mean temperature of 1878, like that of 1877 and 1876, was above the average for many years. The register going back only as far as July 1876, this point cannot be determined. The range of temperature, both in the shade and in thermometer exposed in the open, was much higher in 1878 than in the previous year, as is shown by the following table:—

Range of Temperature.

Year.	Exposed.				In Shade.			
	Highest in sun.	Highest maximum mean.	Lowest in grass.	Lowest maximum mean.	Highest maximum.	Highest maximum mean.	Lowest minimum.	Low... mum...
1877 . . .	171·1	151·8	32·3	46·7	111·1	93·6	30·0	61·5
1878 . . .	169·4	157·0	25·6	38·0	114·3	95·6	34·2	58·5

From this it appears that 1878 was both hotter at the hottest period and colder at the coldest period than 1877, and that, whereas in 1877 the thermometer at Sutna never fell to the freezing point, there were some days of severe frost in 1878.

The hottest period of all included the first twenty-one days of June, and the coldest periods were the last three or four days of January and the latter half of December.

Humidity and rainfall.—The rainfalls of the two years at Sutna have been already compared.

The observed degree of humidity was higher in 1877 than in 1878 during February, July, August and September, and lower in the remaining months, with the exception of May and November, when it was nearly the same.

The rainfall was also registered at the dispensaries of Rewah, Nagode and Maihar, as well as at Sutna. The amount recorded in each month at these places is given in the following table, and the next table gives the average fall at some of the stations, with the number of years on which it is founded.

Rainfall of 1878.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sutna . .	3·7	1·7	...	0·5	1·3	1·3	7·1	9·6	4·8	0·1	0·5	...	30·6
Rewah . .	3·3	0·8	...	0·6	0·9	3·8	6·4	14·3	9·2	0·3	1·1	...	40·7
Nagode . .	3·3	...	0·1	0·9	1·1	1·8	3·9	12·4	3·9	0·9	0·2	...	28·5
Maihar . .	Not recorded.			...	10·9	...	4·4	10·0	6·5	0·2	1·1	...	...

Average Rainfall.

Stations.	No. of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sutna . .	6	1·0	0·8	0·2	0·1	0·4	3·0	16·5	12·0	5·6	0·7	0·1	0·1	41·4
Rewah . .	6	1·2	0·6	0·2	0·4	0·4	7·9	24·5	15·3	8·8	1·3	0·2	...	60·8
Nagode . .	11	1·0	0·9	0·3	0·4	0·3	6·8	17·9	13·3	7·8	3·1	...	0·9	52·1

From these two tables the extremely dry character of the year is evident.

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon,*
Baghelkhand Agency.

Annual return of in and Out-patients treated at the Agency Hospital, Sutna, for the year 1878.

Number of beds available, 12: male 10, female 2.

			Total number of patients treated, out-door.	In-patients.					Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
				Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
General Diseases.	Order A: Febrile or Zymotic diseases.	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Malarious fevers, ague and remittent,	167	5	5	...	...	...	172	
		Cholera	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Other diseases of this order	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Total	169	5	5	...	...	...	174	
	Order B: Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	25	2	1	1	...	...	27	
		Syphilitic	15	11	10	1	...	...	26	
		Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Anœmia	5	1	1	...	...	...	6	
		Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other diseases of this order	...	6	2	4	...	...	6	
		Total	46	20	14	6	...	...	66	
Local Diseases.		Ophthalmia	33	1	1	...	...	...	34	
		Inflammation of the external ear	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	
		Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Respiratory affections	26	4	2	...	...	2	30	
		Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Dysentery	21	6	4	...	...	1	27	1 remained.
		Diarrhœa	41	2	1	...	...	1	43	
		Worms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Liver diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Spleen diseases	8	1	...	...	...	1	9	
		Gonorrhœa and its complications	19	3	2	1	...	...	22	
		Abscess, boil and whitlow	30	2	2	...	...	...	32	
		Skin diseases	40	2	2	...	...	...	42	
		Ulcer	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	
		Labour: premature, natural and difficult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other local diseases	103	7	4	1	...	...	110	2 remained.
		Total	374	28	18	2	...	5	402	
Conditions neither general nor local.		Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Poisons and poisoned wounds	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Debility and old age	16	10	9	...	...	1	26	
		Total	17	10	9	...	...	1	27	
		Grand Total	606	63	46	8	...	6	669	

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon,*
Bagheikhand Agency.

Statement showing the Class and Sex of the Patients treated in the Agency Hospital, Sutna, during the year 1878.

Out-patients.				TOTAL TREATED.																Daily average number of sick.			
				Europeans.			Eurasians.			Mussulmans.			Hindoos.			Other Castes.			Total.						
Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
502	104	606	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	56	2	1	...	...	...	59	3	1	2·43	0·07	0·05	2·55
			Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	29	37	342	55	43	...	...	...	442	84	80	7·41	1·32	1·13	9·86
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	30	37	398	57	44	...	...	...	501	87	81	9·84	1·39	1·18	12·41

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon,*
Baghelkhand Agency.

Statement showing the result of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Agency Hospital, Sutna, during the year 1878.

Disease for which operation was performed. No.	Names.	Nature of Operation according to Circular No. 31, dated 24th May 1872.	Remaining on 31st December 1877.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Result. Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remarks. distinguishing operations performed by the Superintendent from those performed by the Subordinates.
	Fibrous tumour	Removal of tumour	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	All the major operations were performed by the Agency Surgeon.
44	Cancer foot	Amputation of the leg	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
570	Calculus	Lateral lithotomy.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
532	Ascites	Paracentesis abdomine	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
1130	Compound fractured foot	Excision of tarsal and metatarsal bones	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
		Total ...	2	3	5	3	1	...	1	...	
		Total No. of Minor operations 16,									

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon,*
Baghelkhand Agency.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of the Agency Hospital, Sutna, during the year 1878.

Income.	Rs. A. P.	Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.
A.—Balance on the 1st January { Invested	...	A.—On establishment	720 0 0
{ Floating	....	B.—On bazaar medicines	13 12 7
Total	...	C.—On Europe medicine	Free of Cost
		D.—On diet	66 12 1
		E.—On miscellaneous charges	58 14 5
		F.—On building or repairs	...
		G.—Invested during the year	...
B.—From Government { As salaries	...		
{ As registers and forms	...	Total	859 7 1
{ As Europe medicine	...	Balance in hand on 31st December	...
{ For diet of Police cases	...	Average cost of each diet	1 10 8
{ Sale of medicines	...	Number of own diets 22	...
{ Special allowances	...		
Total	...		
C.—From Local or other Funds	...		
D.—Interest on Invested Capital	...		
E.—Subscriptions { From Europeans	..		
{ From Natives			
Total			

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon,*
Baghelkhand Agency.

Statement showing the Total Treated at the Dispensaries of the Baghelkhand Agency during the year 1878.

Dispensaries.	Remaining on 31st December 1877.	New cases admitted.	Total treated.	Result.				Increase from 1877.	Decrease from 1877.	Ratio per cent., deaths to treated.	Daily average sick.
				Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1878.				
Agency Hospital, In	3	60	63	54	...	6	3	21	...	9·52	2·55
„ „ Out	15	591	606	539	55	3	9	53	...	0·49	9·86
Sutna Bazar, In	10	261	271	195	37	17	22	114	...	6·27	17·80
„ „ Out	61	2,783	2,844	2,393	362	17	72	390	...	0·59	45·28
Nagode, In	7	125	132	121	5	6	...	22	...	4·55	3·39
„ Out	22	1,445	1,467	1,295	145	4	23	...	55	0·27	20·73
Rewah, In	8	118	126	86	12	19	9	7	...	15·08	7·52
„ Out	61	2,855	2,916	2,547	165	140	64	...	200	4·80	46·78
Total	187	8,238	8,425	7,230	781	212	202	352	...	2·52	...
Maihar, In	3	115	118	102	2	8	6	21	...	6·77	3·37
„ Out	42	3,595	3,637	3,302	240	49	46	1,031	...	1·35	55·00
Sohâwal, In	1	38	39	38	1	...	...	...	4	...	1·05
„ Out	15	1,683	1,698	1,544	105	9	40	140	...	0·53	40·20
Total	61	5,431	5,492	4,986	348	66	92	1,188	...	1·20	...
GRAND TOTAL	248	13,669	13,917	12,216	1,129	278	294	1,540	...	1·99	...

The total number of deaths is high, but it includes 192 from cholera.

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon,*
Baghelkhand Agency.

Meteorological Observations at Sutna, 1878. (Height above sea-level, 1,040·2 feet.)

Months.	BAROMETER.									RADIATION.							
	Mean of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. readings.	Mean of		Mean daily range.	Highest maximum.		Absolute range.	Lowest minimum.		Solar.				Grass nocturnal.			
		10 A.M.	4 P.M.		Day and hour.	Inches.		Day and hour.	Inches.	Mean.	Above maximum in shade.	Maximum.		Mean.	Below minimum in shade.	Minimum.	
												Day.	Degrees.			Day.	Degrees.
January	29·001	29·061	28·941	·119	10 A.M. 30th	29·140	·333	4 P.M. 27th	28·813	123·4	52·8	23rd	134·8	40·5	5·7	9th	25·6
February	28·958	29·017	28·898	·120	10 A.M. 6th	29·118	·384	4 P.M. 26th	28·734	130·7	58·3	21st	153·7	51·2	5·5	14th	41·9
March	28·868	28·928	28·808	·121	10 A.M. 9th	29·055	·480	4 P.M. 31st	28·575	152·3	60·0	26th	165·4	54·9	6·3	2nd	39·1
April	28·745	28·804	28·685	·119	10 A.M. 14th	28·907	·373	4 P.M. 11th	28·534	155·0	56·3	12th & 23rd	164·4	66·7	5·0	16th	56·4
May	28·635	28·697	28·573	·124	10 A.M. 1st	28·764	·258	4 P.M. 2nd	25·506	153·9	52·8	10th	161·6	72·6	3·5	14th	65·3
June	28·493	28·549	28·436	·113	10 A.M. 1st	28·685	·339	4 P.M. 28th	28·346	157·0	50·5	19th	165·9	81·1	4·2	1st	68·3
July	28·404	28·542	28·445	·097	10 A.M. 11th	28·660	·331	4 P.M. 3rd	28·329	155·3	61·9	17th	166·4	77·8	1·9	14th	71·7
August	28·538	28·592	28·483	·109	10 A.M. 31st	28·804	·464	4 P.M. 7th	28·340	150·9	62·0	13th	161·9	76·8	1·0	31st	74·4
September	28·598	28·656	28·539	·117	10 A.M. 1st and 29th	28·788	·403	4 P.M. 18th	28·385	155·3	65·4	6th & 30th	164·6	74·4	3·3	28th	66·1
October	28·749	28·804	28·694	·111	10 A.M. 27th	28·876	·293	4 P.M. 4th	28·583	152·2	60·1	4th	166·4	64·3	4·0	28th & 30th	51·5
November	28·861	28·921	28·801	·120	10 A.M. 27th	29·004	·331	4 P.M. 2nd	28·673	143·4	57·6	3rd & 25th	147·6	50·2	6·4	17th	35·3
December	28·929	28·986	28·872	·113	10 A.M. 19th	29·106	·313	4 P.M. 13th	28·793	136·7	59·6	3rd	144·4	38·0	6·7	23rd	27·2

Meteorological Observations at Sutna, 1878—(concluded.)

Months.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.											VAPOUR TENSION.				HUMIDITY (SATURATION OF ATMOSPHERE=100.)				CLOUD.	RAINFALL.		WIND.		
	Daily mean (mean of maximum and minimum temperature).	MEAN OF DRY BULB.		Mean of maximum.	Mean daily range.	Mean of minimum.	HIGHEST MAXIMUM.		Absolute range.	LOWEST MINIMUM.		Mean of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.	From minima.	MEAN OF		Mean of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.	From minima.	MEAN OF		Whole sky covered=10.	Inches.	Number of rainy days.	Mean direction.	Percentage.	Mean velocity in miles per diem.
		10 A.M.	4 P.M.				Day.	Degrees.		Day.	Degrees.			10 A.M.	4 P.M.			10 A.M.	4 P.M.						
January	58·5	61·4	60·6	70·6	24·2	46·4	25th	79·6	45·4	9th	34·2	·217	·254	·321	·312	50	77	58	43	3·6	3·70	4	N. 13° E	51·4	105·7
February	69·1	71·5	80·2	81·4	24·7	56·7	19th	91·3	42·6	14th	48·7	·336	·332	·348	·324	40	72	46	33	3·1	1·72	2	N. 33° W.	51·1	118·3
March	76·7	83·8	91·4	92·3	31·2	61·1	20th	103·8	57·7	1st	46·1	·193	·254	·213	·173	15	46	18	12	2·6	...	...	N. 37° W.	47·9	132·2
April	85·0	91·4	96·8	98·7	27·4	71·3	23rd	105·6	44·3	6th	61·3	·348	·371	·381	·315	23	49	27	19	4·0	0·49	6	N. 55° W.	35·1	167·3
May	88·4	93·4	96·7	101·1	25·6	75·7	31st	106·8	39·6	14th	67·2	·395	·500	·431	·359	25	57	28	22	3·4	1·33	8	N. 43° W.	62·4	203·8
June	95·6	98·9	103·6	106·5	21·9	84·6	18th	114·3	42·1	27th	72·2	·490	·534	·513	·467	28	47	31	25	4·85	1·26	6	N. 56° W.	70·3	255·7
July	86·4	88·2	88·7	93·3	14·3	79·2	3rd	102·3	33·2	15th	69·1	·835	·807	·844	·825	64	80	64	63	6·81	7·06	18	N. 73° W.	48·8	220·0
August	83·4	84·6	85·3	88·9	11·0	77·9	5th	93·6	18·2	3rd	75·4	·885	·841	·901	·869	75	88	76	73	7·50	9·56	19	N. 38° W.	9·7	167·9
September	83·8	85·1	86·9	89·9	12·2	77·7	30th	93·5	19·0	25th	74·5	·846	·707	·868	·823	69	84	72	65	6·32	4·85	10	N. 76° W.	32·5	188·0
October	80·2	86·9	90·1	92·0	23·8	68·3	20th	97·4	41·5	28th	55·9	·519	·516	·561	·476	39	72	44	34	2·31	0·11	1	N. 33° W.	60·1	93·0
November	70·1	77·3	81·7	83·8	27·5	56·3	2nd	89·3	48·1	17th	41·2	·313	·305	·321	·304	32	64	34	29	2·17	0·48	1	N. 12° E.	53·6	90·3
December	60·6	67·2	74·3	76·3	31·5	44·8	4th	83·3	48·5	22nd and 20th.	34·8	·201	·189	·218	·183	20	59	31	21	0·85	...	...	N. 7° W.	58·9	72·3

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon,*

Baghelkhand Agency.

Rewah Dispensary.

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings, although not pukka built, are kept in good repair, and the fittings, &c., are maintained in a state of efficiency: the only want is a suitable house for the hospital assistant, situated near the dispensary—at present he lives at the distance of nearly a mile from his work.

2 *Dispensary Committee.*—None.

3. A table is subjoined showing the prevalence of the chief diseases—

Table showing percentage of cases to total treated.

Name of Disease.	1878.			1876.	1877.
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total treated, in and out.	Total treated.	Total treated.
Malarious diseases	4·76	16·29	15·91	23·63	19·66
Cholera	...	8·02	7·69	6·11	...
Rheumatic affections	3·17	5·11	5·03	4·34	4·94
Syphilitic affections	6·35	4·80	4·86	9·81	12·21
Gonorrhœa and complications	0·	5·86	5·62		
Respiratory diseases	9·52	4·25	4·47	5·25	5·53
Dysentery and diarrhœa	18·25	6·36	6·86	6·26	5·46

The total number of deaths among the in-patients was 19, or 15·08 per cent. of total treated; of these, 7 died from dysentery, giving a percentage of 41·17 among cases of this class; 2 from diarrhœa, giving 33·33 per cent.; 2 occurred from sloughing ulcer=20 per cent. of treated; and 1 from fever, giving 16·66 per cent.

4. *Epidemics.*—The first intimation of the advent of cholera was received from the distant pargana of Burdee, from which place a report was sent in August to the effect that during the last week of July 79 cases and 69 deaths had occurred: no other details were given. In a former report it has been pointed out that the percentage of mortality from epidemics occurring in widely-spread and sparsely-populated districts is, as a rule, apparently very high, owing probably to the fact that only fatal or very severe cases are reported to head-quarters, while slight cases are not brought to the notice of the officials at all. From Singrowlee, also, during the months of September and October, 278 cases and 235 deaths were reported.

Cholera.

On the 5th of August, at 8 P.M., a case occurred in the city of Rewah, in the person of a youth who had not been away from his home for months; who had been engaged in his ordinary occupation, had eaten only his ordinary food, and who had not knowingly been in contact with any one who had lately come from an infected locality; in fact, there was no apparent reason why he should have got cholera rather than any of his neighbours.

At 9 P.M. on the same day, a man living about 100 yards away from the first case, but who had not come in contact with it, was also attacked, and during the next two or three days several other cases oc-

curred in the same neighbourhood; after which the disease showed itself almost simultaneously in all the other muhullas of the town, and fresh cases occurred nearly every day until the 24th of October, after which there were no new attacks. During the period from 5th August to 24th October there were 558 cases and 320 deaths. The severity of the epidemic reached its height about 25th August, when there were about 15 cases every day for 15 days, after which the number greatly diminished, but one or two fresh attacks were reported daily for nearly two months more. 234 patients were treated at their own homes by the hospital subordinates. In a town like Rewah it was useless to attempt to isolate the cases. In each of the six muhullahs into which the city is divided, a central chowkee was selected, in which a good supply of cholera medicines was kept; and the inhabitants were informed by proclamation as to where remedies could be obtained, and that they should apply for them early in all cases of looseness of the bowels. In addition to this, three subordinates were told off, each to look after two muhullahs and to attend at once to any case occurring in their respective beats. In consequence of the heavy work thrown upon the hospital establishment, the ordinary out-patient work of the dispensary was considerably interrupted for the three weeks during which the epidemic was at its height. Several thousand cholera-pills were made and given over to the Dewan, who sent them to the Burdee and Singrowlee Parganas, to be distributed, where necessary, by the different thánadárs.

5. *Inspection.*—The dispensary was inspected by the Agency Surgeon thrice during the year, and on one of these occasions was visited by him every day for about three weeks. The Deputy Surgeon-General did not inspect it during the year.

6. *Attendance.*—The attendance is shown below in a tabular form, compared with that of 1877—

	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients	119	126	7	...
Out-patients	3,116	2,916	...	200
TOTAL	3,235	3,042	...	193

The number of in-patients has increased by 5·88 per cent., while that of out-patients has diminished by 6·42 per cent., giving a total diminution in attendance of 5·97 per cent. The hospital assistant gives the following explanation of the falling-off in the attendance:—

1st,—For the six weeks during which cholera was raging in the town, the ordinary out-patient work received less attention than usual, as the subordinates were tramping about all day visiting the cholera-patients.

2nd,—The Mahárájá and his followers have lived almost entirely at Govindgurh throughout the year, and have been for only a few days at a time at Rewah itself: hence a considerable proportion of the population that is usually treated at the dispensary has been away altogether.

The Agency Surgeon thinks that the latter is the true explanation of the diminution of patients, as he has noticed that when the Mahárájá and suite are at Sutna, the out-patient attendance at the Bazar Dispensary is nearly double what it is at ordinary times.

7. *General Remarks.*—It does not look well for the attendance of a dispensary to diminish, but it is hoped that the explanation given above will show that this has not been due to any fault in the working of the institution, which is in efficient order in all its branches, and has very largely increased in usefulness since its removal to its present site.

GOPAUL SING,
1st class Hospital Assistant,
In charge, Rewah Dispensary.

Annual return of In and Out-patients treated at the Dispensary at Rewah for 1878.

Class and grade of Dispensary,—2nd Class.

No. of beds available, 12: Male, 8; Female, 4.

		Total number of patients treated out-door.	In-Patients.					Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
General Diseases.	Order A: Febrile or zymotic diseases.								
	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malarious fever, ague and remittent	478	6	5	...	...	1	484	
	Cholera	234*	...	...	...	...	...	234	*Treated by house-to-house visitation.
	Other diseases of this Order	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	
	Total	723	6	5	...	...	1	729	
	Order B: Constitutional diseases.								
	Rheumatic affections	149	4	4	...	...	...	153	
	Syphilitic affections	140	8	7	...	1	...	418	
	Scrofula	5	2	1	...	...	...	7	1 remaining.
	Anæmia	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	
	Leprosy	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	
	Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dropsy	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	
	Other diseases of this order	16	2	...	1	1	...	18	
	Total	340	17	13	1	2	...	357	
Local Diseases.									
	Ophthalmia	49	1	1	...	...	...	50	
	Inflammation of the external ear	129	...	...	...	...	...	129	
	Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Respiratory affections	124	12	9	...	...	2	136	1 remaining.
	Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dysentery	120	19	8	1	1	7	137	
	Diarrhœa	66	6	4	...	...	2	72	
	Worms	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Liver diseases	6	1	...	...	...	1	7	
	Spleen	40	9	6	2	...	...	47	
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	171	...	...	...	...	...	171	
	Abscess, boil and whitlow	161	11	7	...	3	1	172	
	Skin diseases	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
	Ulcer	128	10	4	...	1	2	138	3 remaining.
	Labour, premature, natural, difficult, and other local diseases	707	18	8	2	3	2	815	3 remaining.
	Total	1,798	83	46	5	8	17	1,881	
Debility and old age		2	2	...	1	...	1	4	
Poisons and poisoned wounds		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Injuries		53	18	15	...	2	...	71	1 remaining
	Total	55	20	15	1	2	1	75	
	GRAND TOTAL	2,916	126	79	7	12	19	3,042	

GOPAUL SING,

1st Class Hospital Assistant,

In medical charge of Rewah Dispensary.

Statement showing the Class and Sex of the Patients treated.

Out-Patients.				Total Treated.																	Daily Average Number.			
				Europeans.			Eurasians.			Mussulmans.			Hindoos.			Other Classes.			Total.						
Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
..	..	126	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	...	87	9	6	...	...	...	108	12	6	6·38	0·87	0·27	7·52
2,231	685	2,016	Out-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	124	153	1,313	469	474	...	...	...	1,696	593	627	30·98	6·13	6·67	46·78
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	127	153	1,400	478	480	...	...	...	1,804	605	633	40·36	7·00	6·94	54·30

GOPAUL SING,
1st Class Hospital Assistant,
In Medical Charge of Rewah Dispensary.

Statement showing the result of the Major Surgical Operations performed during the year 1878.

Diseases for which operation was performed.		Number of operations, according to Circular No. 31, dated 24th May 1872.	Remaining on 31st December 1877.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remarks. Distinguishing operations performed by the Surgeon or performed by the Subordinates.
No.	Name.										
859	Ulcer . . .	Amputation . .	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	By the Surgeon.
570	Calculus. . .	Lithotomy . .	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	Ditto.
...	Tumour . . .	Non-maligrant removal . .	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	By the Subordinates.
		Total . .	2	3	5	4	...	...	...	1	
		Total No. of minor operations .	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	

GOPAUL SING,
1st Class Hospital Assistant,
In Charge, Rewah Dispensary.

Showing the Income and Expenditure on account of the Dispensary during the year 1878.

Income.			Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.
A.—Balance on 1st January.	Invested . . .	None.	A—On establishment	1,054 0 0
	Floating . . .	...	B—On bazar medicines . . .	27 8 6
B.—From Government.	As salaries . . .	None.	C—On European medicines, whether from Government store or purchase.	
	As registers and forms	,,	D—On diet	264 15 10
	As European medicines	Free.	E—On miscellaneous charges . .	227 6 10
	For diet, police cases .	None.	F—On building or repairs . . .	1 13 0
	Sale of medicines .	,,	G—Invested during the year . .	...
	Special allowances .	,,	Total .	1,575 12 2
C.—From local and other funds . .		None	Balance in hand on 31st December .	None.
D.—Interest on invested capital . .		,,	Rs. A. P.	
E.—Subscriptions	Europeans . .	...	Average cost of each diet . 3 8 4	55 0 0
	Natives . . .	...	*Deduct*—Own diet on 21st . . .	...

Funds are supplied on required as contingent-bills submitted every month.

GOPAL SING,
1st Class Hospital Assistant,
In Medical Charge of Rewah Dispensary.

NAGODE DISPENSARY.

Dispensary Buildings.—It is now many years since any repairs were done to this dispensary, although representations have been made from time to time to the Darbár; at last the beams of the roof became so rotten that the Executive Engineer was asked to look at the building and state if it was still safe to keep patients inside. This officer having reported that the roof might fall in at any moment, the in-patients were all discharged; the work of the out-patient department is still carried on at the small branch dispensary which is in the centre of the town, and the hospital assistant was ordered to send any very special cases into Sutna. As the in-patients department has been closed for the present, it was deemed unnecessary to buy a new set of blankets and cots which would be urgently required before any more patients could be taken in.

2. *Dispensary Committee.*—None.

3. A table is subjoined, showing the prevalence of the more important diseases, compared with that of 1876 and 1877.

Table showing percentage of cases to total treated.

Name of Disease.	1878.			1876.	1877.
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total treated, in and out-patients.	Total treated.	Total treated.
Malarious diseases	10·60	14·93	14·57	19·20	15·56
Cholera	...	...	...	2·26	...
Rheumatic affections	3·78	6·07	5·88	6·41	6·31
Syphilitic affections	9·09	2·59	3·13	13·71	10·84
Gonorrhœa and complications	0·75	4·50	4·19		
Respiratory diseases	0·75	8·11	7·50	6·71	8·52
Dysentery and diarrhœa	31·81	4·43	6·69	3·84	5·16

It will be noticed that in the dry year of 1878 malarious diseases were fewer than in the average year 1876, but bowel-complaints, on the contrary, were much more frequent in the former than in the latter.

The total deaths among the in-patients were 6, giving a percentage of 4·54 to treated; of these, 3 deaths were from diarrhœa, giving a percentage of 9·68 to treated in this class of disease.

4. *Epidemics.*—No cases of cholera occurred either in Nagode itself or in the neighbourhood. Smallpox was prevalent during the cold weather, but no cases came under treatment.

5. *Inspection.*—The dispensary was inspected twice by the Agency Surgeon; the Deputy Surgeon-General did not visit Nagode in 1878.

6. *Attendance.*—A comparison of the attendance with that of 1877 is given below in a tabular form:—

	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients	110	132	22	...
Out-patients	1,522	1,467	...	55
TOTAL	1,632	1,599	...	33

There was an increase of 20 per cent. among the in-patients, a decrease of 3·61 per cent. among the out-patients, and a decrease of 2·02 in the total number treated: this decrease in the attendance is due to the fact that Nagode is growing smaller year by year; as, not only is it reduced in size by the abolishment of the British Cantonment, but the Rájá and Darbár now live at Ucharra, whereas they formerly lived at Nagode.

7. The dispensary is certainly in a very unsatisfactory state, and the Darbár does not seem to be at all anxious to improve its condition. It is very doubtful whether it would be advisable to re-build it on its present site, as it stands about half a mile outside the town, and is not at all conveniently situated for the inhabitants of the place. Seeing that Ucharra is now practically the capital of the State and is rising in importance, while the prosperity of Nagode is on the wane, it seems most advisable to build the chief dispensary at the former, and to keep up merely a branch establishment at the latter place.

BASSEER-OODDEEN,
2nd Class Hospital Assistant,
In Charge, Nagode Dispensary.

Annual Return of In and Out-patients treated at the Dispensary at Nagode for 1878.

Class and grade of dispensary,—2nd class charitable.

Number of beds available—male 10, female 5.

			Total number of patients treated, out-door.	In-patients.					Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
				Total treated.*	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged or otherwise.	Died.		
General Diseases.	Order A: Febrile or zymotic diseases.	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Malarious fever, ague and remittent	219	14	14	...	...	...	233	
		Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other diseases of this order	6	5	5	...	...	...	11	
		TOTAL	225	19	19	...	...	...	244	
	Order B: Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	89	5	2	3	...	...	94	
		Syphilitic affections	38	12	10	1	1	...	50	
		Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Leprosy	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
		Phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other diseases of this order	2	3	1	...	1	1	5	
		TOTAL	132	20	13	4	2	1	152	
Local Diseases.		Ophthalmia	33	1	1	...	...	...	34	
		Inflammations of the external ear	63	...	...	...	...	...	63	
		Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Respiratory affections	118	1	...	1	...	...	120	
		Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Dysentery	18	11	11	...	...	...	29	
		Diarrhœa	43	31	28	...	...	3	78	
		Worms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Liver diseases	3	3	1	2	...	...	6	
		Spleen	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	
		Gonorrhœa and its complications	66	1	1	...	...	...	67	
		Abscess, boil, and whitlow	129	1	...	1	...	...	130	
		Skin diseases	120	2	1	1	...	...	122	
		Ulcer	107	11	8	3	...	...	118	
		Labour, premature, natural and difficult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other local diseases	337	11	8	...	3	...	348	
		TOTAL	1,059	73	59	8	3	3	1,132	
Conditions neither general nor local.		Debility and old age	10	5	2	2	...	1	15	
		Poisons and poisoned wounds	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
		Injuries	41	14	12	1	...	1	55	
		TOTAL	51	20	14	4	...	2	71	
		GRAND TOTAL	1,467	132	105	16	5	6	1,590	

* The total treated include both those remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report.

NAGODE,
The 1st January 1879.

BASSEER-OODDEEN,
2nd Class Hospital Assistant,
In Charge, Nagode Dispensary.

Statement showing the Class and Sex of the Patients treated at Nagode Dispensary during the year 1878.

Out-patients.				TOTAL TREATED.																Daily average number.			
				Europeans.			Eurasians.			Mossulmans.			Hindoos.			Other class.			Total.						
Attended personally.	Represented by friend.	Total treated.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1,241	226	1,467	In-door . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	3	66	31	4	2	...	...	93	32	7	3·39	1·42	0·28	5·09
			Out-door . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	73	49	802	128	101	12	4	1	1,111	205	151	16·20	2·96	1·57	20·73
			Total .	...	...	...	...	...	..	322	74	52	868	159	105	14	4	1	1,204	237	158	19·59	4·38	1·85	25·82

All under 12 years of age counted as children. The total treated include both those remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report.

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NAGODE,
The 1st January 1879.

BASSEER-OODDEEN, *2nd Class Hospital Assistant,*
In charge, Nagode Dispensary.

Showing the result of the Major Surgical Operations performed during the year 1878 at Nagode Dispensary.

Diseases for which operation was performed.		Nature of operations, according to circular No. 31, dated 24th May 1872.	Remaining on 31st December 1877.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining under treatment.	Remarks: distinguishing operations performed by the Superintendent from those performed by the subordinates.
No.	Names.					Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
531	Ascitis . . .	Abdominal paracentesis, operation No. 229.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	These operations performed by the In-charge Hospital Assistant during the year.
532	Do. . . .	Abdominal paracentesis, operation No. 229.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	Total .	.....	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	
	Total No. of minor operations.	.....	2	173	175	164	8	1	...	2	

NAGODE:
The 1st January 1879.

BASSEER-OODDEEN,
2nd Class Hospital Assistant,
In charge, Nagode Dispensary.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Nagode Dispensary during the year 1878.

Income.			Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.
A.—Balance on 1st January 1878 ...	Invested . . .	...	A.—On establishments	797 0 6
	Floating . . .	...	B.—On bazaar medicines . . .	43 13 4
	Total .	...	C.—On European medicines whether from Government store or purchased	Free.
B.—From Government	As salaries . .	...	D.—On diets	191 5 0
	As registers and forms . . .	...	E.—On miscellaneous charges . .	95 8 9
	As Europe medicines	...	F.—On buildings or repairs . . .	...
	For diet of police cases . . .	...	G.—Invested during the year . .	...
	Sale of medicines .	...	Total expenditure .	1,127 11 7
	Special allowance .	...		
	Total .	...	Balance in hand on 31st December 1878,	Nothing.
C.—From local and other funds . . .		...		Rs. A. P.
D.—Interest on invested capital . . .		...	Average cost of each diet . . .	1 7 0·55
E.—Subscriptions .	From Europeans .	...		
	,, Natives .	...	Among 132 in-door patients, 2 were own diets.	
	Total Income .	...		

NAGODE:
The 1st January 1879.

BASSEER-OODDEEN,
2nd Class Hospital Assistant,
In charge, Nagode Dispensary.

MAIHAR DISPENSARY.

Dispensary buildings.—These buildings are kept in a fair state of repair by the Darbár, but there is no proper place for in-patients, who are

accommodated in a small verandah, in which it is impossible for a man of ordinary height to stand upright. There is a good stock of instruments, which are, however, so blunt as to be practically useless. This has been represented time and again to the Darbár, but no steps have been taken to get them repaired.

2. *Dispensary committee.*—None.

3. A table, showing the prevalence of the chief diseases, is subjoined. The figures have been taken from returns kept in the vernacular, the hospital assistant in charge being unable to write English well.

Table showing percentage of cases to total treated.

	1878.			1876.	1877.
Name of Disease.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total treated.	Total treated.	Total treated.
Malarious diseases	20·03	28·54	28·28	23 02	23·12
Cholera	...	3·71	3·59	1·99	...
Rheumatic affections	3·39	6·59	6·50	4·65	4·06
Syphilitic affections	4·23	3 60	3·62	2·25	2·89
Gonorrhœa and complications	0·85	1·04	1·04		
Respiratory diseases	6·78	2·03	2·19	6·12	7·58
Dysentery and diarrhœa	29·66	7·75	7·51	6·46	7·58

The number of deaths among the in-patients was 8, which gives a percentage of 6·78 to treated. Of these, 3 were from diarrhœa, giving 16·66 per cent. of cases of diarrhœa treated; 1 from dysentery, giving 5·88 per cent.; 1 from fevers, equal to 4·16 per cent.; and 1 from respiratory affections, giving 12·5 deaths per cent. among diseases of the chest.

4. *Epidemics.*—135 cases of cholera were treated in Maihar and the neighbouring villages; of these, 14 only occurred in the town of Maihar itself. The first case occurred in the person of a fakeer, who arrived from Rewah on the 14th August and was taken ill and died in the serai, which is about mile away from the town. This man did not leave the serai alive after is arrival, and there was no communication between him and any of the wnsfolk.

Cholera.

The second case occurred in the centre of the town 10 days after the o above mentioned, and could not be shown to have had any connection th it, nor with any other source of infection whatever.

5. *Inspection.*—The Agency Surgeon inspected the dispensary twice. Deputy Surgeon-General did not visit Maihar.

6. *Attendance.*—Table showing attendance contrasted with that of 7 :—

	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
tients	97	118	21	..
patients	2,606	3,637	1,031	..
Total	2,703	3,755	1,052	..

The in-patients were increased by 21·65 per cent., the out-patients by 39·56 per cent., and the total attendance by 38·92 per cent.

This increase over the attendance in 1877 is due to the fact that in that year the dispensary was without many of the most important medicines for several months, hence the attendance dwindled very seriously; in the year under report, medicines have been plentiful, so that the lost ground has been recovered.

7. *General Remarks.*—The dispensary has not yet been made over unreservedly to the care of the Agency Surgeon: hence affairs are not managed so well as they might be. The supply of medicines is irregular and their cost high, as they are bought from a private firm; the instruments also sadly want repairing. The Agency Surgeon merely checks the monthly bills and inspects the working of the institution, but any alterations that he may suggest do not always appear to meet with the approval of the Darbár. The dispensary is, however, a very useful one, and its loss would be severely felt among the inhabitants of Maihar and the travellers along the Grand Deccan Road; only it might be better managed than at present.

KALKA PERSAUD, *1st Class Hospital Assistant,*
In charge, Maihar Dispensary.

Annual return of In and Out-patients treated at the Dispensary at Maihar for the year 1878.

Number of beds available, 7 : male 4, female 3.

			Total number of patients treated, out-door.	In-Patients. Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
General Diseases.	Order A.: febrile or zymotic diseases.	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Malarious fever, ague & remittent	1,038	24	21	2	...	1	1,062	
		Cholera	135	...	...	...	...	...	135	
		Other diseases of this order	238	2	1	...	...	...	240	Remaining, 1.
		Total	1,411	26	22	2	...	1	1,437	
	Order B.: constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	240	4	3	1	...	...	244	
		Syphilitic affections	131	5	3	1	1	...	136	
		Scrofula	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	
		Anæmia	26	1	1	...	...	...	27	
		Leprosy	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
		Phthisis	2	...	...	...	...	..	2	
		Dropsy	6	1	...	...	...	1	7	
		Other diseases of this order	39	6	4	2	...	...	45	
		Total	454	17	11	4	0	1	471	
Local Diseases.		Ophthalmia	218	...	...	...	..	...	218	
		Inflammation of the external ear	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	
		Goitre	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	
		Respiratory diseases	74	8	5	1	...	1	82	Remaining, 1.
		Heart diseases	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	
		Dysentery	137	17	13	2	...	1	154	Remaining, 1.
		Diarrhœa	110	18	14	1	...	3	128	
		Worms	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	
		Liver diseases	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	
		Spleen diseases	30	1	1	...	...	...	31	
		Gonorrhœa and its complications	38	1	...	1	...	...	39	
		Abscess, boil and whitlow	156	4	3	...	...	...	160	Remaining, 1.
		Skin diseases	149	3	2	1	...	...	152	
		Ulcer	274	6	5	1	...	...	280	
		Labour: premature, natural and difficult	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	
		Other local diseases	301	7	5	...	...	...	308	Remaining, 2.
		Total	1,630	65	48	7	...	5	1,695	
		Debility and old age	6	1	1	...	...	...	7	
		Poison and poisoned wounds	4	2	2	...	...	...	6	
		Injuries	132	7	5	...	1	1	139	
		Total	142	10	8	...	1	1	152	
		GRAND TOTAL	3,637	118	89	13	2	8	3,755	

KALKA PERSAUD, *1st Class Hospital Assistant,*
In charge, Dispensary, Maihar.

Statement showing the Class and Sex of Patients treated in the Maihar Dispensary during the year 1878.

Out-patients.				TOTAL TREATED.																Daily average number of sick.			
				Europeans.			Eurasians.			Mussulmans.			Hindoos.			Other Classes.			Total.						
Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
			In-door ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	2	74	14	8	...	...	...	91	17	10	3·43	0·07	·23	3·73
407	3,290	3,637	Out-door ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	787	348	223	1,414	415	447	...	...	...	2,204	763	676	32·07	16·30	6·63	55·00
			Total ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	804	351	225	1,488	429	455	...	...	...	2,295	780	680	35·50	16·37	6·86	58·73

KALKA PERSAUD, *1st class Hospital Assistant, In charge, Dispensary, Maihar.*

Table showing the result of the Surgical Operations performed during the year 1878 in the Maihar Dispensary.

Disease for which operation was performed.			Remaining on 31st December 1877.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining on 31st December 1878.	Remarks.
No.	Name.					Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
	No major	operations.									
		Total number of minor operations, 50.	3	47	50	39	8	...	...	3	

KALKA PERSAUD,
1st class Hospital Assistant,
In charge, Dispensary, Maihar.

Table showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Maihar Dispensary during the year 1878.

Income.		Rs. A. P.	Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.
A.—Balance on 1st January	Invested ...		A.—On establishment	664 8 0
	Floating ..		B.—On bazaar medicines	67 3 11
	Total ...		C.—On Europe medicines	
			D.—On diet	Unknown.
			E.—On miscellaneous charge	112 13 3
			F.—On building or repairs	17 0 0
			G.—Invested during the year	
B.—From Government,	As salaries ...		Total Expenditure	861 9 1
	As registers and forms ...			
	As Europe medicines ...		Balance in hand on 31st December	...
	For diet of police cases ...		Average cost of each diet	..
	Sale of medicines, ...			
	Special allowances ...			
	Total ...			
C.—From local or other funds		..		
D.—Interest on invested capital		..		
E.—Subscriptions	From Europeans ...			
	From Natives ...			
	Total Income ..			

KALKA PERSAUD,
1st class Hospital Assistant,
In charge, Dispensary, Maihar.

Sohawal Dispensary.

Dispensary buildings.—These consist of a single room, in which the medicines are kept, and dispensed in the verandah of this building. In-patients are occasionally treated. The place is kept in a moderate state of repair.

2. *Dispensary committee.*—None.

3. A table is subjoined, showing the prevalence of the more important diseases; as the figures have been taken from the vernacular records of the compounder in charge, too much reliance cannot be placed on their accuracy.

Name of Disease.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total treated.	1876. Total treated.	1877. Total treated.
Malarious diseases	23·08	19·55	19·51	22·87	14·30
Cholera	...	...	...	5·60	...
Rheumatic affections	17·95	11·54	11·61	9·51	8·56
Syphilitic affections	5·13	2·29	2·35	4·30	6·56
Gonorrhœa and complications	5·13	1·43	1·55		
Respiratory diseases	5·13	5·48	5·47	6·90	5·62
Dysentery and diarrhœa	10·25	7·01	7·08	6·18	6·18

No deaths occurred among the in-patients.

4. *Epidemics.*—Sohâwal is generally one of the first places in Baghelkhand at which cholera shows itself; but, curiously enough, there has not been a single case there this year. During the months of March and April there were 35 cases of small-pox, of which 9 died.

5. *Inspection.*—The Agency Surgeon has inspected the dispensary twice. The Deputy Surgeon-General has not been to Sohâwal during the year.

6. *Attendance.*—A table showing the attendance is given below—

	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients	43	39	...	4
Out-patients	1,558	1,698	140	...
Total	1,601	1,737	136	...

	Per cent.
Decrease in the number of in-patients	9·30
Increase in the number of out-patients	8·99
Increase in the total number treated	8·49

7. *General Remarks.*—The dispensary is in the hands of a compounder, who knows very little, hence it cannot be in a very satisfactory condition. As Sohâwal is, however, only about four miles from Sutna, any serious cases can be sent in to head-quarters.

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon, Baghelkhand Agency.*

NEWAZEE LALL, *in charge, Dispensary, Sohâwal.*

Annual return of In and Out-patients treated at the Dispensary at Sohâwal for 1878.

		Total number of patients treated out-door.	In patients.				Total No. of patients treated both in and out door.	Remarks.
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.		
General Diseases.	Order A.: Febrile or zymotic diseases. Smallpox	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	
	Malarious fever, ague and remittent	330	9	9	...	...	...	339	
	Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other diseases of this order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	365	9	9	...	...	...	374	
	Order B.: Constitutional diseases ... Rheumatic affections	196	7	7	...	...	...	203	
	Syphilitic affections	39	2	2	...	...	...	41	
	Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other diseases of this order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	235	9	9	...	...	...	244	
Local Diseases.	Ophthalmia	195	3	3	...	...	...	198	
	Inflammation of the external ear	144	1	1	...	...	...	145	
	Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Respiratory affections	93	2	2	...	...	...	95	
	Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dysentery	58	3	3	...	...	...	61	
	Diarrhœa	61	1	1	...	...	...	62	
	Worms	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Liver diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Spleen diseases	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	25	2	1	1	...	...	27	
	Abscess, boil, and whitlow	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	
	Skin diseases	145	...	...	...	...	...	145	
	Ulcer	168	2	1	1	...	...	170	
	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other local diseases	106	2	2	...	...	...	108	
	TOTAL	1,016	16	14	2	...	...	1,032	
Conditions neither general nor local.	Debility and old age	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	
	Poison and poisoned wounds	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Injuries	70	5	4	...	...	...	75	
	TOTAL	82	5	4	...	1	...	87	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,698	39	36	2	1	...	1,737	

NEWAZEE LALL,

In charge, Dispensary, Sohâwal.

Statement showing the Class and Sex of Patients treated in the Sohâwal Dispensary during the year 1878.

Out-patients.				TOTAL TREATED.																	Daily average number of sick.			
				Europeans.			Eurasians.			Mussulmans.			Hindoos.			Other Classes.			Total.						
Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1,366	332	1,698	In-door	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	32	4	...	...	...	...	35	4	...	0·82	0·23	...	1·05
			Out-door	...	...	...	..	..	...	140	113	123	729	313	280	...	...	...	869	426	403	20·11	10·15	9·04	40·20
			Total	...	...	...	...	.	..	143	113	123	761	317	280	...	...	...	904	430	403	20·93	10·38	9·04	41·25

NEWAZEE LALL,
In charge, Dispensary, Sohâwal.

Statement showing the result of the Surgical Operations performed during the year 1878 at Sohâwal Dispensary.

Disease for which operation was performed.			Remaining on 31st December 1877.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining on 31st December 1878.	Remarks.
No.	Name.					Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.		
		Total No. of minor operations, 34.	...	34	34	34	...	...	...	...	

NEWAZEE LALL,
In charge, Dispensary, Sohâwal.

Showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Sohâwal Dispensary during the year 1878.

Income.			Expenditure.		
A.—Balance on 1st January	Invested	...	A.—On establishment	144	0 0
	Floating	...	B.—On bazaar medicines	30	0 0
	Total	...	C.—On Europe medicines	Free.	
			D.—On diets		
			E.—On miscellaneous charges	43	8 9
			F.—On building or repairs	...	
			G.—Invested during the year	...	
			Total	217	8 9
B.—From Government	As salaries	...			
	As registers and forms	...			
	As Europe medicines	...	Balance in hand on 31st December 1878	...	
	For diet of police cases	...	Average cost of each diet	...	
	Sale of medicines	..			
	Total	...			
C.—From local funds		...			
D.—Interest on invested capital		...			
E.—Subscriptions	From Europeans	...			
	From Natives	...			
	Total Income,	...			

NEWAZEE LALL,
In charge, Dispensary, Sohâwal.

Sutna Bazaar Dispensary.

Dispensary buildings, &c.—The dispensary having been in use for two years only, all the buildings are in a good state of repair. A new store-room has been added during the year, at a cost of nearly Rs. 400. The furniture and fittings are all in good condition.

2. *Dispensary Committee.*—None.

3. Subjoined is a table, showing the prevalence of the more important diseases, contrasted with that of 1876 and 1877 :—

Table showing percentage of cases to total treated.

Name of Disease.	1878.			1876.	1877.
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total treated.	Total treated.	Total treated.
Malarious diseases	8·85	25·35	23·91	22·01	18·73
Cholera	1·11	1·09	1·09	0·25	...
Rheumatic affections	4·79	4·08	4·11	6·50	4·71
Syphilitic affections	18·08	4·67	5·84	10·05	8·77
Gonorrhœa & complications	1·11	2·53	2·40		
Respiratory diseases	0·74	2·92	2·73	4·30	4·02
Dysentery & diarrhœa	15·12	9·00	9·53	8·40	7·57

From the above table it appears that the prevalence of disease closely approximated to that of the year 1876, although the rainfall of the latter year was nearly double that of 1878.

There were 17 deaths (*i. e.*, 6·27 per cent. of total treated) among the in-patients. Of these—

8 were from dysentery, giving 22·85 per cent. to treated in this class.
2 „ „ fevers „ 8·33 „ „ „
1 was „ cholera „ 33·33 „ „ „
1 „ „ diarrhœa „ 6·66 „ „ „
1 „ „ abscess.—This patient was admitted in a moribund state, suffering from an enormous abscess, and died within a few days after admission.

One case, also admitted under the heading of "Otites," died from weakness, due to starvation.

4. *Epidemics.*—A number of kahárs brought a dooly in from Rewah (at which cholera was raging at the time) to Sutna on August 14th; on the night of their arrival one of these men sickened and died of cholera. No fresh cases occurred for 8 days, when a dhobin, who had had nothing whatever to do with, and lived at a considerable distance from, the first case, was attacked; after this, isolated cases occurred independently in all parts of the bazaar. All except the first case were treated by the dispensary establishment, and all (with the exception of three travellers, for whom a separate hut was built near the hospital compound) were treated at their own homes. In a former epidemic an attempt was made to isolate the affected by taking them to a separate hospital, but this led to the concealment of so many cases that the attempt was abandoned.

Cholera.

The total number of cases was 35, and of deaths 20. The first case occurred on August 14th and the last on 19th September. The cases did not all occur at about the same time, but one fresh case would occur every day, and no more, and this went on for nearly five weeks.

Small-pox.

Several cases occurred in the bazaar. The case entered among the in-patients was a beggar who was found walking about the bazaar with the eruption well out all over his body: he was immediately taken to the dispensary compound and placed in a temporary hut made for the purpose.

5. *Inspection.*—Daily by the Agency Surgeon when at Sutna. The Deputy Surgeon-General did not inspect the dispensary during 1878.

6. *Attendance.*—A table is subjoined, showing the attendance, and comparing it with that of 1877:—

	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients	157	271	114	...
Out-patients	2,454	2,844	390	...
TOTAL	2,611	3,115	504	...

The in-patients' attendance has increased by 72·61 per cent.
The out-patients' „ „ „ „ 15·89 „
And the total attendance „ „ „ 19·30 „

7. *General Remarks.*—The usefulness and popularity of this dispensary have increased regularly from the time of the opening of the new building: the great increase in the number of in-patients is very encouraging, as it may be taken as a proof that the fame of the dispensary has become spread among the inhabitants of the more distant parts of the agency.

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon,*
Baghelkhand Agency.

SHUMSHERE KHAN,
In charge, Sutna Bazaar Dispensary.

Annual return of In and Out-patients treated in the Dispensary at Sutna Bazaar for the year 1878.

Number of beds available, 20: male 16, female 4.

			Total number of patients treated out-doors.	In-patients.					Total number of patients treated, both in door and out-door.	Remarks.
				Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
General Diseases.	Order A.: Febrile or zymotic diseases.	Smallpox	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	
		Malarious fever, ague and remittent	721	24	22	...	..	2	745	
		Cholera	31	3	2	...	..	1	34	
		Other diseases of this Order	30	4	2	...	1	...	34	1 remaining.
		Total	782	32	27	...	1	3	814	
	Order B.: Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	116	13	6	3	4	...	129	
		Syphilitic affections	133	49	26	5	9	...	182	9 remaining.
		Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Anæmia	19	5	3	...	1	...	24	2 remaining.
		Leprosy	3	3	...	2	1	...	6	
		Phthisis	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	
		Dropsy	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	
		Other diseases of this Order	3	7	1	2	2	1	10	1 remaining.
		Total	275	79	35	13	17	2	354	
	Local diseases.	Ophthalmia	113	4	3	1	...	...	117	
		Inflammation of the external ear	126	1	...	...	...	1	127	
		Goitre	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
		Respiratory affections	83	2	2	...	..	...	85	
		Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Dysentery	139	35	21	4	1	8	174	1 remaining.
		Diarrhœa	117	6	5	...	..	1	123	
		Worms	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	
		Liver diseases	10	2	2	...	..	..	12	
		Spleen	21	14	6	0	3	...	35	1 remaining.
		Gonorrhœa and its complications	72	3	1	...	...	...	76	2 remaining.
		Abscess, boil and whitlow,	126	11	7	1	2	1	137	
		Skin diseases	361	7	6	...	1	...	371	
		Ulcer	90	17	12	1	2	...	107	2 remaining
		Labour: premature, natural and difficult	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other local diseases	444	43	14	16	9	1	487	3 remaining.
		Total	1,713	145	78	29	17	12	1,858	
Conditions neither general nor local.		Debility and old age	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Poisons and poisoned wounds	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	
		Injuries	68	15	11	2	3	...	83	
		Total	74	15	11	2	2	..	89	
		GRAND TOTAL	28,444	271	151	44	37	17	3,115	

* The total treated should include both those remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report.

SHUMSHERE KHAN,

1st class Hospital Assistant, Sutna Bazaar Dispensary.

Statement showing the Class and Sex of Patients treated.

Out-patients.				Total Treated.																	Daily average number.			
				Europeans.			*Eurasians.*			*Mussulmans.*			*Hindoos.*			*Other Classes.*			*Total.*					
Attended per annally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,701	143	2,844	In-door	...	...	..	...	...	...	37	6	...	172	36	19	...	...	1	209	42	20	12·86	3·80	1·14	17·80
			Out-door	...	...	...	1	...	...	390	55	109	1,451	309	526	2	...	1	1,844	364	636	30·55	5·35	9·38	45·28
			Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	427	61	109	1,623	345	545	2	...	2	2,053	406	656	43·41	9·15	10·52	63·08

SHUMSHERE KHAN,
1st class Hospital Assistant, Sutna Bazaar Dispensary.

Statement showing the result of the Major Surgical Operations performed during the year 1878.

Disease for which operation was performed.		Nature of operation according to Circular No. 31, dated 24th May 1872.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remarks: distinguishing operations performed by the Superintendent from those performed by the Subordinate.
Number according to nomenclature.	Names.					Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
570	Calculus. . .	Lateral lithotomy .	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	1	By Agency Surgeon.
532	Ascetis . . .	Paracentesor abdominis . . .	1	5	6	...	5	1	...	...	4 by Surgeon & 2 by Hospital Assistant.
1025	Foreign body in cornea . .	Extracted . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	By Surgeon.
125	Ulcer of cornea .	Puncture of cornea,	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	Do.
762	Hyp. of toe . .	Amputation . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do.
440	Epethebona. . .	Do. of leg .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Cicatrices . .	Excision . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Total . .	..	1	16	17	9	5	2	...	1	
	Total number of minor operations .	...	...	108	108	94	3	7	...	4	

SHUMSHERE KHAN,
In charge, Dispensary, Sutna Bazaar.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Sutna Bazaar Dispensary during the year 1878.

Income.		Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.
A.—Balance, 1st January 1878	Invested		
	Floating		
	Total	A.—On establishments . . .	953 2 8
		B.—On bazaar medicines . . .	158 7 11
		C.—On European medicines, whether from Government or purchased . .	780 6 3
B.—From Government	As salaries	D.—On diets	645 14 3
	As registers and forms ...	E.—On miscellaneous charges .	382 1 8
	As Europe medicines	F.—On buildings or repairs . .	469 10 4
	For diet, police case	G.—Invested during the year.	
	Sale of medicines	Total Expenditure .	3,389 11 1
	Special allowances	Balance in hand on 31st December.	...
	Total	Average cost of each diet . . .	2 10 1
C.—From local and other funds	...	Number of own diets 25.	
D.—Interest on invested capital	...		
E.—Subscriptions ...	From Europeans.		
	,, Natives		
Total Income	...		

SHUMSHERE KHAN,
In charge, Dispensary, Sutna Bazaar.

APPENDIX E.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY REPORT.

LAST year I noticed the extreme scarcity of seasonable rain, owing to which the cultivation and yield of opium were much short of the average; the wheat and gram crops suffered, and there was very little hay. The country was only saved by a splendid harvest of jowári, the stalk of which afforded an ample supply of fodder for the cattle, which must otherwise have suffered greatly. Opium rose to Rs. 18 the seer of 80 tolas, usually the highest average price being Rs. 12; and hay sold at Rs. 8 per 1,000 small bundles, being double the highest usual price.

2. There was much cholera throughout the country, and I attribute the excessive sickness to the bad water-supply, the wells being very low. In the city of Ujjain, where the water-supply is very bad, the disease raged with great virulence. In a corner of this cantonment, inhabited by labourers, 22 cases suddenly occurred on Sunday, the 7th April, and before the disease disappeared 33 persons had been attacked, 20 fatally. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness and attention of Surgeon Caldecott, of the 1st Central India Horse, to these poor people. There were 8 cases in the wing of infantry, two among the syces of the Central India Horse, and 3 in the sadr bazar; and in the city of Agar and neighbouring villages the epidemic was mitigated by a plentiful distribution of medicine.

3. The periodical rains commenced on the 21st June, when 1 inch 66 cents fell, and they ceased on the 20th September. The greatest fall occurred between 6 P.M. on the 27th and 6 P.M. on the 28th July, when 5·70 inches were gauged.

4. Rain usually falls in December, and is very necessary to the young wheat and gram crops; but this year it failed, and these crops suffered much. On the other hand, the opium yield has been rich, and much above the average, and so good a crop of hay has not been known for some years.

5. But, notwithstanding a good average fall of rain, health continued bad. Fever of the ordinary intermittent type prevailed after the close of the rainy season to an extent, I believe, never experienced before, and the mortality, not only among the old and young, but among the able-bodied, was very great. It passed, however, comparatively unnoticed, as it was not accompanied with the distressing symptoms of an epidemic, though the result was quite as serious. To the constant enquiry I made during my cold-weather tour, I was assured that the mortality from fever had been great. It seems a pity that there should be a serious mortality from a disease so easily controlled, but the means are wanting. Though there is a difficulty in supplying medicine over so large an area, dispensaries are still too few, and an extension would afford a partial remedy, besides being a very good investment, if the wealth of a country

consists in its inhabitants. Owing to death and prostration from fever, field operations were delayed,—time which was not recovered.

6. No serious case of dákáití has come under my notice, and the safety of the highways has been well maintained—facts which speak for the peaceful state of the country and for the change that has come over it. The dákáití committed at Baroda on the 21st December 1877 noticed in last year's report, has been traced to a band of Mínas from Jyepur, through the cleverness of Risaldar-Major Isri Pershad, every one of whom is now known, and it is hoped that they will be brought to justice.

7. The Western Malwa Agency being composed of ten States, and being the referee of many old families whose estates and annuities, held from the superior States, are guaranteed by the British Government, its time is much occupied with work which falls to few other Agencies: for almost every case between the subjects of these States, which can in any way be considered to be of a criminal nature, is brought to the Agency for mediation, and is disposed of according to the accumulated precedents which have come to be regarded as having the force of law, by which property is restored and criminals delivered from one State to another. In such a net-work of States this work could only be performed by this Agency, which, therefore, does a service to them of a very useful, though unobtrusive, kind.

8. During the cold season I made a tour of the Agency, first visiting Lallgarh according to promise, to satisfy myself that the amicable arrangement I had encouraged between the new Dewan and his brother, regarding the latter's maintenance, was being carried out. I next visited Biloda with the Indore Vakíl, to enquire from the widow of the late Thákur her wishes regarding the management of her son's estate during his minority, he being a guaranteed annuitant under Holkar; and her wishes have since been sanctioned and carried into effect.

9. *Rutlam.*—For full particulars regarding the progress of this State during the past year, I beg to refer to the Superintendent's report. The Rájá has completed his 18th year, and his character continues to develope with promise. Last year he married a lady of good family and education in Katiawar, and has become a father. He continues to study with his tutor, Mr. MacArthur, and has attained a fair knowledge of English, the advantage of which he thoroughly appreciates. While at Rutlam, I disposed of two differences with the Railway,—one regarding the direction of a tramway at its junction with the main line near the station of Rutlam, the other regarding the site of a station at Namli, where the jagírdár complained that valuable opium-land was being taken up.

10. *Sailána.*—The affairs of this State had been relapsing into an unsatisfactory state, owing to the physical feebleness of the Rájá, who nearly three years ago suffered the amputation of a leg. He had been persuaded to change the management, and, at a visit I paid him, promised to control his expenses within a fixed limit. The new Kamdar is an old servant, and quite equal to retrieve the ground lost if the Raja continues to give him, as I trust he will, the necessary support.

11. *Jaora.*—There is little to notice regarding this State. It will soon be linked by rail with Rutlam, and its prosperity surely increased, notwithstanding the loss of certain transit-dues which will accrue from

the extension of the railway—a subject which is an ever-present thought of much concern to the worthy old Kamdar. In January the Nawáb was very ill, and only saved by the timely attendance of Dr. Beaumont.

12. *Sitamau.*—This State is in a chronic state of pecuniary embarrassment, and the instalments of tribute had lately fallen into more than the usual arrear. The Rájá is weak, and the influence of favourites is visible in the extravagance which exists; but I never fail to impress on him that his only remedy out of his difficulties is in the reduction of his expenditure, and I have pointed out how it can be effected.

13. Three of the principal Tankadars, receiving annuities guaranteed by Government from Holkar and Sindia, have died during the year, *viz.*, the Dewan Luchmun Singh, of Lallgurh; Thákur Juswunt Singh, of Biloda; and Ráwut Oukar Singh, of Piplia—all of whom left natural heirs.

14. *Education.*—Since last report, the prospects of education in Sindia's territory have improved, for His Highness has sanctioned a grant for a school-building in the city of Ujjain, the seat of government in Malwa. In March I assisted in the selection of a site, and, as soon as the building is ready, no doubt a proper establishment will be appointed. The school at Rutlam under an English master, and that at Jaora under a Mahomedan, continue to flourish and afford a fair English, as well as Vernacular, education. The school at Agar, maintained by the Agency, assisted by the regimental staff of the Central India Horse, gives a Vernacular education, and English is taught to those boys desiring instruction whoh ave attained proficiency in at least one of the Vernacular languages.

15. *Communications.*—Year by year roads are being gradually extended, but they will continue to be for a long time the most pressing necessity of this country. Good progress is being made with the Ujjain and Agar road, 41 miles in length and 2 miles shorter than the track heretofore used. The embankment for 31 miles was finished some time ago, and attention is at present concentrated on the unfinished culverts and on two rather expensive bridges over nullas, which could not be avoided, nor their banks connected by a less expensive method. Throughout the distance there is only one river, the Chhoti Káli Sindh, over which there is an old causeway. The road is admirably designed, and is being very efficiently constructed; but it will be imperfect until provision is made for metalling it, the cost of which will be, with the best materials, I understand, about 1½ lakhs.

16. *Railways.*—Since last report, the State Railway has been opened to Rutlam, and is actively progressing towards Neemuch; and it is expected that the section as far as Mundisore through Jaora, 50 miles, will be open by the end of the year, leaving only 30 miles, and some heavy bridging, unfinished.

17. *Mails.*—Letters and parcels to and from Neemuch, Kotah, Jhalrapatun, Bhopal, &c., pass through Malwa, and have been carried with perfect safety, except on one occasion (on the 21st August) when a runner negligently entrusted the mail-bag, which contained parcels, to a ferry-man to carry to the next stage, who disappeared with it. A new extension of the usefulness of the post-office, *viz.*, the insured parcel system, is assuming great proportion. As much as Rs. 50,000 and more in value have passed through in one consignment consisting of

silver, generally addressed to Kotah. These consignments are carried by the slow method of the ordinary country cart over tracks for 150 miles, without any escort save that afforded by the weak road police, which is totally insufficient. When this system was introduced, such risk could not have been contemplated, and I have already given my opinion that it should be confined, in the Native States, to the lines of railway.

18. *Dispensaries.*—In March last I assisted, with Dr. Beaumont, in the selection of a site for a new dispensary building in Ujjain, for which a grant had been sanctioned by His Highness Sindia, the building hitherto used not being well situated, and wanting in accommodation. The dispensaries at Rutlam and Jaora are under efficient native assistants, and, being well supplied with medicines, are very useful institutions. The dispensary at Agar is under the Surgeon of the Central India Horse, and patients are sure of the best skill and attention. There are the dispensaries in Malwa, but their usefulness might, I think, be greatly increased if they were considered depôts from which medicines and directions were largely distributed in the district for the mitigation of epidemics, by which many lives now lost might then be saved.

19. *Civil Justice.*—One regular appeal remained from the previous year, from a decision of the District Court of Neemuch; none were received during the year; but nine petitions, having reference to civil cases, were disposed of; 22 civil suits were decided at the Agency, and Rs. 72-9-6 received in fees, which were sent to the Indore Treasury.

20. *Criminal Justice.*—Five appeals were received from decisions of the Magistrate of Neemuch: four were dismissed, and in one case the sentence was reduced and fine remitted by the High Court, on the recommendation of the Agency. Seven trials were held at the Agency, including one case of murder and one of dákáití; and 17 summary cases were disposed of.

21. *Jail.*—The daily average of prisoners was 19·50, and the daily cost of a prisoner was 4 annas 10 pies, including cost of jail establishment. The prisoners were healthy, and there were no deaths.

22. *Boundary Settlements.*—Seventeen cases were disposed of by Lieutenant MacIvor, besides two former settlements visited and demarcated. There were two appeals to the Agent, Governor General, in one of which the decision was reversed, the other not having yet been decided.

23. 5,862 vernacular papers were heard on miscellaneous subjects, and orders passed.

24. *Studs.*—There are six stallions maintained by Government, three each at Agar and Goona; but one at the latter station has been unfit, and may have to be destroyed. Two are thorough-bred English, two stud-bred, one Kattiawar, and one Arab. 108 mares were covered at Agar, and 60 at Goona, and periodically a non-commissioned officer goes the round of the district and tests the results. In 1877 a fair was notified to be held at Agar that year, and annually afterwards, for the produce of Government stallions and for young horses bred in the district. The fair was held for the second time from the 5th May, for seven days, and 32 young animals were brought, of which 24 were by Government stallions. These numbers by no means showed the extent of the production, but were to me a satisfactory increase on the previous year;

and, as the confidence of zamindárs becomes more assured, the numbers will increase. Rs. 183 were given in prizes.

25. *General Remarks.*—Malwa has now enjoyed peace for many years, but in no year has there been less violent crime than during the past year, in which the criminal classes have been perfectly quiet; and in the perfect peace reigning, railways, roads, education, dispensaries, and progressive administration are steadily improving the material condition of the country.

26. The usual returns are herewith submitted:—

A.—Civil Justice.
B.—Criminal Justice.
C.— Ditto ditto (attendance of witnesses).
D.—Police.
E.—Jails.
F.—Revenue.
G.—Education.
H.—Public Works from Local Funds.
J.—Post Office.
K.—Military.
L.—Primary Vaccination.

C. MARTIN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

Annual Report of the administration of the State of Rutlam for the year 1878-97.

I HAVE the honour to report the result of the annual administration of the Rutlam State for the year 1878-79.

2. *Population.*—The facilities of the communication opened by the railway have induced a larger number of outsiders to settle here this year. The number is 638, against 287 in the preceding year, *viz.*, 230 men, 206 women, 134 boys, and 68 girls. The number of souls who left the town during the same period does not exceed 244, the actual increase being not more than 394. During the same year, 293 cultivators, representing as many ploughs, have settled in the district. Six of the Bhil villages which were deserted the previous year on account of famine have been restored, and 500 bighas of virgin land brought under cultivation. 143 new houses were built during the year, *viz.*, 38 of bricks and 105 of mud, besides 9 temples, 1 mosque, 15 wells, and 3 tanks, as well as 3 gardens laid out in the district.

3. The number of deaths registered was 2,191, against 1,956 in the preceding year, the rate of mortality being 19 per thousand. The higher number of deaths was owing to the prevalence of fever of a severe type for nearly five months. Much of the sowing of cultivators was in consequence prevented. There were 12 deaths from drowning, 1 from burning, 3 from falls from trees, 1 from dog-bite, and 3 from snake-bite. There were 1 case of murder and 3 of suicide.

4. The number of births was 1,337, namely, 762 boys and 575 girls, against 1,923 in the previous year. The marriages that took place during the same period were 484, *viz.*, 240 boys and 244 girls.

5. The number of patients who were admitted and treated in the dispensaries was 17,597, against 15,148 in the previous year. The total cost, including contingent charges, was Rs. 1,960. The number of vaccinations was 761, against 617 in the preceding year, including 181 cases

vaccinated by village schoolmasters. The agency of schoolmasters is getting popular.

6. Public health and the sanitary condition of the district has been generally good, with the exception of a few months, when fever prevailed and greatly prevented the agricultural operations.

7. The alms-house continues to afford relief to the poor. During the year 40,000 paupers were relieved, at a cost of Rs. 5,015.

8. *Civil Justice.*—The returns marked A and B show the number of civil suits filed and settled during the year, as noted in margin.* The total number of suits pending and filed was 1,050, against 1,699 in the preceding year; 767 cases were disposed of, namely, 572 in favour of plaintiffs and 2 in behalf of defendants, 141 were mutually settled, and 52 were discharged, while 283 remained pending at the close of the year. 480 cases were personally conducted, and 287 were represented by vakils. The number of writs of execution issued was 646 of commitments, 283 of attachments, and 53 were mutually compromised without the aid, and 309 with the aid, of the Adálat. The Meer Mohullas settled 518 cases without fee, against 339 in the previous year. The value of property contested for was Rs. 1,08,518-3-0; the average cost of conduct was Rs. 11-0-10, and the average duration of each case 1 day 21 hours 41 minutes.

* Pending on 31st March 1878	264
Filed in 1878-79	786
Decided	767
Pending on 31st March 1879	283

9. The number of appeals to the Court of the Political Agent and Superintendent during the year was 52, in addition to 79 pending on 31st March 1878. 16 of these appeals were confirmed, 14 revised, and 31 reversed, and 70 remained pending at the close of the official year.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The statements C and D give the details showing the general state of the administration of criminal justice for the year 1878-79. The cases decided in this department were 1,887, including 78 pending on 31st March 1878, against 1,836 in the preceding year. The various punishments inflicted were as noted on margin.* The average duration of each case was 13 hours 55 minutes, against 14 hours and 57 minutes in the past year. The number of thefts registered during the year was 262, add 243 pending on 31st March 1878, the total number being 505, involving property worth Rs. 31,978, as well as 224 head of cattle. 140 of these thefts were traced, and property of the value of Rs. 12,406 was recovered, besides 39 head of cattle, 116 cases were withdrawn, worth Rs. 916 and 57 head of cattle; 61 cases, involving property worth Rs. 3,760, as well as 70 head of cattle were discharged; 188 cases, worth Rs. 14,898 with 58 head of cattle, remained pending on 31st March 1879.

* Pending and filed in 1878-79	1,887
Convicted	666
Imprisoned for five years and under	50
Transported	...
Flogged	71
Fined and imprisoned	4
Fined only	540
Acquitted and discharged	1,216
Pending on 31st March 1879	97

11. *Police.*—No change seems to have occurred in the strength and cost of the police maintained by the State, and its conduct has been generally satisfactory.

12. *Jail.*—The number of prisoners in the jail on 31st March 1878 was 104, 103 were admitted during the year,—the total number being 207, against 206 in the preceding year. 4 of them were transferred, 5 died,

100 discharged, and 98 remaining in jail at the end of the year. The expenditure during the year, including contingent charges, was Rs. 9,905. The daily average number of prisoners was 119, and the average yearly cost of each prisoner was Rs. 82-11-6, against Rs. 79-13-6 in the past year. The higher cost is owing to higher cost of food.

13. *Revenue.*—The year 1878-79 was more promising than the previous year, as regards the supply of water, both for irrigation and drinking purposes. The rainfall was nearly 35 inches in 60 days, against 26·32 in 42 days in the preceding year: agricultural prospects were therefore good in the beginning, and the opium crop also was as good as could be expected, but the outturn of the rabi crops disappointed the hopes that were earnestly entertained on all hands. The yield was much smaller and grain thinner than the thriving growth of the cultivation warranted. The cause is unknow: perhaps the scarcity of the previous year wanted a larger supply of water to make up for its deficit, and at the same time to furnish sufficient moisture to the soil to last to the end of this year. This and other causes seem to have combined to affect the productive power of the soil, and hence the smallness of the outturn, contrary to expectation. Famine prices have in consequence prevailed throughout the year. Wheat is selling at 9 seers, and gram at 12 seers, a rupee. Had it not been for a large supply of food-grains imported from the North-Western Provinces of India, the cost of living would have been much higher.

14. In last year's report I promised to give this year the result of the second settlement of the land revenue of the Rutlam District, which is now completed. The district having been surveyed on the occasion of the first settlement, there was no need to go through the details of the same process on this occasion: the enquiry was therefore confined only to the improvements that came into existence during the progress of the late settlement. The following is the result:—

15. The land revenue assessed by the first settlement was Rs. 2,74,740, Deduct the reductions that were brought about during the progress of that settlement, as noted on margin.* These assignments and reductions reduced the total jama to Rs. 2,63,804. The item put against the railway is only for the khalsa cultivated land; the jágír and culturable lands are not included. The following table gives the area of lands cultivated, culturable, and unculturable under several heads:—

	Rs.
* Lands given in jágír	1,569
Do. occupied by Railway	3,597
Khoont transit dues abolished	2,629
Error in calculation	3,200
TOTAL	10,936

Description of land.	First settlement	Deduction for lands transferred.	Balance.	Second settlement	Increase. Lapse.	Increase. Net Increase.	Increase. Total.
	B.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
Cultivated adan	6,809	413 13	6,495 0	7,732 10	718 11	848 12	1,267 [illegible]
Ditto nal	83,369	2,039 8	81,330 12	96,33 10	7,682 13	7,186 18	14,789 11
Culturable	140,019	362 2	135,656 18	147,912 12	8,962 19	...	8,962 19
Unculturable	110,168	....	110,168 0	112,567 7	1,353 11	1,236 12	2,589 3
Dharmada	12,803	...	12,803 0	13,948 10	1,110 10	35 0	1,145 10
Chukra lands	21,650	..	21,650 0	23,684 2	576 2	1,338 0	1,914 2
TOTAL	380,678	2,815 3	378,072 10	402,085 11	20,299 2	10,345 2	30,669 15

16. The result of the second settlement under review is Rs. 3,46,503. It gives an increase of Rs. 82,699. The increase consists of income from lapses of lands and improvements, showing an increase of Rs. 30,685 from the former, and the rest from the latter sources. The rate of increase is Rs. 31·5 per cent.

17. The first settlement was for 10 years, and the one now introduced for 15 years, commencing from 1878 and ending in 1893. The average rate of rent of irrigated land is Rs. 17-9-4 and of non-irrigated Rs. 2-6-6 per bíghá. The cost of this settlement is nearly Rs. 16,000, against Rs. 34,061-10-9, the cost of the preceding settlement.

18. The land revenue is susceptible of much improvement. The total given above shows that the cultivated area is bíghás 104,063, and the culturable land amounts to bíghás 147,942-12. Deduct from it grass land, bíghás 54,610-18, and there are still bíghás 93,331-14 available for cultivation. Hands are, however, wanted to bring it under tillage. To encourage its cultivation, the future rates are made comparatively as attractive and moderate as possible. It has been proclaimed that the rate for this land during the term of the present settlement will not be more than 4 annas per bíghá, and half the rate, and at most one rupee per bíghá, of grass land. The fresh irrigated land will be charged permanently two-thirds of the fixed rate of the village wherein the culturable land is situated, on condition only that the means of irrigation are provided at the cultivator's own expense.

19. During the progress of the late settlement, 111 wells, 3 tanks, and 6 orees have come into existence. Of these wells, 101 were dug by cultivators at their own expense, namely, 70 for irrigating and 31 for drinking purposes, and 10 by the State; and during the late settlement, 1,861 trees planted, namely, 654 of mangoes and 1,207 of other kinds. Add to these, the number of old trees, and the total number of trees in the district will be altogether 15,351.

20. To increase the means of irrigation, the clearing of nullas or small streams with a view to restrain the flow of water is encouraged, this process being considered a cheap and beneficial mode of irrigation.

21. *Trade.*—This year has been favourable to trade. The opening of the railway has much increased, especially the trade in transit. The difference in the chief articles between the past and the present year is noted on the margin.* For supply of food grains Malwa has greatly depended on the North-Western Provinces. Had it not been for them, the prices of food would have been much higher. As to transit trade, it exists only as long as Rutlam continues the terminus of the railway, which is not to last long. The railway to Neemuch is expected to open next year, when the transit trade connected with the railway will nearly disappear, and the revenue of the State derived from this source must therefore suffer. The Rutlam sayer has already suffered a loss from the diversion of the greater portion of opium trade to other quarters. This year it is to be subjected to a further loss by the total abolition of the trade in rejected and inferior-quality opium carried on between Guzrat and Malwa. The greater portion

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
* Cotton-goods .	4,917	6,165
Kerana . .	14,039	19,917
Benares sugar .	5,892	6,533
Mauritius „ .	3,243	2,973

of this drug, not fit for the China market, used to be exported from Rutlam. Now the trade in it ceases, and the Rutlam opium trade must in consequence suffer.

22. The number of chests weighed at the scales at Rutlam was 2,764, against 2,643 in the previous year, besides 821 weighed at Jaora, most of which passed in transit through Rutlam. The opium *sutta* or time bargains, however, were enormous, amounting not less than to 47,834 chests during the year. The cotton time bargains amounted to 26,824 bales, wheat to 2,116,050 maunds, mucca to 1,189,650 maunds, and hoondees to Rs. 2,16,36,000. Cotton trade, however, was not so flourishing as last year. The import did not rise higher than 1,819, against 2,420 bales, and the export to Bombay was 1,117 bales, against 1,433 in the past year.

23. Formerly, market prices were ruled by influential or wealthy merchants. The opening of the railway has placed this arbitrary power beyond their control. Things have taken a uniform course, to the advantage of the public. The least irregular rise in the price of any article of trade is immediately checked by an importation of the same article from a cheaper market. A large supply of food grains, as mentioned above, having been imported from Cawnpore, and even from Dehli and Rohtak, has kept down the prices here—in short, no one can meddle now with market rates successfully.

24. *Education.*—It is satisfactory to observe that the annual examinations of the Malwa schools for 1879 show that the Rutlam Central College in its first class, English department, stands second in the order of merit, though in the second and third classes it does not make the same creditable appearance. The management of the department, compared with the past year, evidently seems to have improved.

25. In the Vernacular Department, the progress made in its studies is also satisfactory. An improvement is shown in the Persian Department; an Arabic class having been, at the pupils' own request, opened during the year. In the Hindee Department, a special class for the instruction of the jágírdárs has also been opened, and, to secure its success, is placed in charge of the Head Hindee Teacher, who is in every way fitted for the trust. The result of the examinations of the Persian, Sanskrit, and Hindee Departments, which was held in December 1878, was declared by the examiners to be very satisfactory.

26. It is satisfactory also to add that the four Zanána schools continue to give as great satisfaction as the other schools in the Halkabundee Department. Two girls not only passed creditably the ordinary examination, but were examined in the Ramain and were found to have fully understood the test-book.

27. The annual cost of the English Department is Rs. 8,205-1-9; and of the three Vernacular Departments, including village schools, Rs. 7,614-2-9—altogether the cost of Educational Department being Rs. 15,819-4-6.

28. *Public Works.*—The construction of the palace and house in the Indore Residency is finished; both are now almost habitable. The greater portion of the stable is also finished, and will be completed next year.

29. *Roads and Bridges.*—During the year under review one bridge and three culverts, costing Rs. 7,586, were constructed. At the same time,

260,950 feet of metalled road and 471,250 feet of dry-weather road were made, connecting the railway station with the city, which is nearly one mile distant. This road as well as the city streets are lighted throughout the night with kerosine oil, which is a great convenience to travellers arriving at night.

30. *Sanitary Reforms.*—The sanitary condition of the town and district, as well as public health, has been generally good, except for three or four months, when after the cessation of the rainy season fever of a severe type prevailed throughout the country.

31. *Finance.*—The financial condition of the State last year was far from favourable. The falling-off of the revenue receipts owing to bad harvests on one hand and the occurrence of large extraordinary expenditure on account of the Chief's marriage on the other hand, left the finances of the State in a very straitened condition. The result of the year under notice was at first expected to be better, but the end disappointed this hope as regards the revenue receipts, and brought about unexpected charges, which increased the liabilities. The marriage of the Rájá's sister with the Chief of Alwar was also arranged. As soon as the negotiations were completed, it was celebrated with the usual ceremonies and festivities. This unexpected expenditure has added to the pecuniary difficulties. It has cost more than a lakh and half, and has increased the debt.

32. On the whole, however, reviewing the administrative operations of the late settlement, as well as of the revenue management within the last 15 years, in other departments, the results cannot be viewed in any other but satisfactory light. When we assumed charge of the State in 1864, the original estimate of yearly ordinary expenses was Rs. 2,39,842, and its income from all sources was not more than Rs. 3,64,064. In 1870 it was reported to have risen, being the result of the first settlement, to Rs. 5,38,465, and the second settlement has raised it to Rs. 6,56,002, showing an increase from all sources as well as from land revenue to Rs. 1,17,537, being at the rate of Rs. 21-13-3 per cent. This result is, I think, highly satisfactory, and has enabled the Regency to meet the extraordinary as well as the ordinary charges without increasing the additional liabilities of the State within the last 15 years. They are as follow :—

		Rs.
Ordinary charges		35,97,633
Extraordinary charges	7,73,905	
Public Works	7,42,706	
Debts	10,12,149	
Marriages	4,07,918	
Deaths	1,11,506	
Municipality	5,70,943	
Pilgrimages	30,935	
Neemuch Road	79,446	
Safar and Mehman Khurch	2,31,373	
Purchases	3,31,373	
Motafurruk	4,65,301	
Remission of land revenue	1,41,321	
		48,98,876
TOTAL CHARGES		84,96,509

33. The customs show a deficit of Rs. 20,000. But for this the net increase would have been larger. There is no hope of this deficit being

made good. It is owing to the deficiency in the importation of opium, which now makes its way to other markets. Nevertheless it is satisfactory to observe that, besides meeting the ordinary charges amounting to Rs. 35,97,633, the State has cleared off not only its debts, being Rs. 10,12,149, but has conveniently met extraordinary charges to the amount of Rs. 38,86,927. This charge, as will be seen, has enabled the Regency to provide for necessary public works to make roads and build several bridges, as well as to celebrate three marriages, to meet charges of three deaths, and jatras, and of purchases to the amount of Rs. 3,31,373.

34. *Agriculture.*—Agricultural produce was far better than in the preceding year, with the exception of the wheat crop, which suffered from some unknown causes, which combined to make the production poor.

35. The grinding mill, saw-bench, and other machinery set up here in working order, have proved a total failure, as regards a favourable result. During the two years it has been working it has returned no profit, perhaps from want of proper supervision. In consequence, the whole concern has been given up in disappointment.

36. The outturn of the model farm was better than last year. It is worthy of notice that in many opium fields seed did not take root, though sown more than once. It is said that it was owing to the soil not containing sufficient moisture to help the growth of the poppy. This was the case not only in the model farm, but in several other villages, and being a rare instance has been the subject of remark among the agriculturists.

37. *Political.*—His Highness the Rájá continues to pay attention to transacting business, and has acquired sufficient experience to enable him to go through the routine of official work. He attained his majority in February last, and his friends, therefore, consider that the time has arrived when he should be invested with full power, and act independently. His good conduct, amiable disposition, and civil manners and language make him popular. He has a clear understanding and cool judgment, and is fond of reading and acquiring information, and is endowed with sufficient natural capacities to make him, if he continues to pay attention to his duties, a good administrator.

38. Lately, a debating club has been opened in the palace. On every Sunday afternoon, most of the educated men meet and discuss various subjects, and in these discussions, His Highness takes a prominent part. These meetings will not fail to improve and enlighten his mind.

39. Mr. Reid, his late tutor, resigned his post in September last, and was succeeded by Mr. MacArthur, the Head Master of the Central College, Rutlam. In reporting his progress in his English studies, since he himself has begun to attend, Mr. MacArthur observes that "his command over English has very materially increased, while his dislike to letter-writing has entirely disappeared, and what used to be a task has become a pleasure: nothing stamps a man more than ability to express himself clearly, and at the same time simply, on paper."

40. The matrimonial alliance between the Rutlam and Alwar families, which has lately taken place, is agreeable to both, and it is hoped may bear good fruits.

RUTLAM;
21st July 1879.

MIR MOHUMMUD SHAHAMUT ALI,
Political Agent and Superintendent, Rutlam.

Report of Inspector of Schools, Rutlam.

Dated Rutlam, 9th July 1879.

From—Pundit Amir Nath, Inspector of Schools, Rutlam,

To—Mir Mohummad Shahamut Ali, K.B., C.S.I., Poll. Agent and Supdt., Rutlam.

There has been no change of any importance during the year under report, nor has there been anything so interesting as to deserve my special notice. The work of the department was carried on as usually, and the results were satisfactory.

The Persian Department, which had been considerably weakened during the last two years, has largely improved this year; and in accordance with the expressed desire of the students, an Arabic class has been opened therein, which, it is hoped, will flourish.

In the Sanskrit Department an attempt was made, with partial success, to assimilate the course of studies to that pursued in the Sanskrit College at Calcutta, and I am sanguine the measure will be highly conducive to the progress of the students.

The Hindí Department has, as usual, turned out very favourable results, and its popularity has increased. According to the desire of Darbár, a special class for the jághírdárs was opened in the department, and its charge was made over to the Head Hindí Teacher, who is in every way fitted for the trust. The object of this measure is to impart to the young Thákurs a knowledge of their mother tongue and the rudiments of arithmetic, before they enter upon the more arduous task of learning other difficult languages. The students composing the class at present are the jághírdárs of Punchir, Jharwara, and Basindra. It is hoped they would make rapid progress in their studies, and the education they receive would contribute to the welfare of the Thakurs, who would have been otherwise spoiled under bad influences.

The class, which had been opened during the last two years for the special training of candidates for the Roorkee Sub-Overseership Examination, was subjected to a test examination in February last, according to the orders of Mr. Mackay, and four candidates were found qualified; but, as all the available vacancies in the Roorkee College had been already disposed of during the previous month (January), they were not sent up for the preliminary Roorkee Examination to Indore this year: they would, however, appear in the examination next year.

The annual examination of the three departments was held in the month of December 1878, and the Board of Examiners declared themselves satisfied with the work done by the teacher, and the progress made by the people. The Hulqabundi Schools have prospered, as in previous years. The School at Elawa, which had not flourished, was transferred to Sinonde, where the want of such an institution had long been felt by the people, and where it is fully thriving. It is a matter of congratulation that in these schools, in addition to the previous course in arithmetic and reading and writing, history and books on ethical subjects were introduced during the year under review, and the students

have shown a taste for books on agriculture and manufactures. It is expected that the treatise on agriculture now being compiled under your directions would be highly suitable and useful to the students.

Four Zanána Schools are kept up, as before, at Rutlam and in the districts, of which the one in the sadr is flourishing. This year two girls, besides passing the ordinary examination in arithmetic and reading, were examined in the *Ramayána*, and were found to have fully understood the text-book. It is clear they would achieve better results next year. The vaccination returns show that in certain villages the number of vaccinated children does not come up to the required standard; but it is hoped that, with a better appreciation of its benefits, vaccination would be more generally availed of in future years.

APPENDIX F.

BHIL AGENCY REPORT.

Dated 18th April 1879.

From—The Political Agent, Bhopáwar,

To—The Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the Native States* under this Agency.

*1.—Dhár.
2.—Jhabua.
3.—Ali Rájpur.
4.—Jobat.
5.—Mathwár.
6.—Kathiwára.
7.—Ratanmál.
8.—Dhai and Dharmrai.
9.—Amjhera, including—
Digthán ... } Sindia.
Ságore ... } Sindia.
Piplia ... } Sindia.
Bág ... } Sindia.
Bakaneer ... } Sindia.
Manáwar ... } Sindia.
10.—Pitlawad ... } Holkar.
Chikalda ... } Holkar.

1. *Political.*—The year under report has not been marked by any political event of any immediate or direct importance to the States under this charge.

2. *Crops.*—Owing to the almost unprecedentedly heavy rainfall this year, averaging throughout the Agency some 51 inches (or 16 in excess of the average) up to the end of December 1878, the principal rain crops of maize and jowar, of which the highest expectations had been formed, were to a great extent a failure, the seed and young crops being in many places washed out of the fields, and in others, where they had become established, the crops being rotted by excess of rain. To this may be added a certain amount of injury caused by locusts and caterpillars, which in some parts were very destructive: however, their visit was of short duration, fortunately, and their depredations not very wide spread. An average outturn of only 62 per cent. on these crops, following the want and distress of the previous year, has caused hard times, indeed, for the poor Bhíl population. On the other hand, the cold season crops have been above the average, and below the Ghâts and all along the Nerbúdda Valley the wheat and gram yield has been superb. The opium cultivation, too, has been far above the average, both in extent and outturn. This excessive rainfall has left such a plentiful supply of water and grass that, unlike last year, the cattle, the husbandman's great standby, are more than provided for. Grain prices, however, are ruling very high; and so scanty is the supply in hand of grain foods, that, instead of, as heretofore, being able to export and supply other districts, the States are obliged to import and to put a restriction on export trade. A good deal of distress prevails, nor, with the probably continued dearness of food, is it likely to lessen, and relief works will in all probability have to be organized, as was done last year. From all sides, indeed, I hear but one opinion—that the condition of the poor this year will be but little better than last. If so, it will, indeed, be bad enough. Crime is, in consequence, on the increase, and dákáities and cattle-lifting are of frequent occurrence. It is to be hoped that the States will exert themselves, as

they have heretofore done with fair success, to mitigate the distress among their Bhíl subjects; but it is doubtful if they have the means of doing very much, excepting, of course, such States as Dhár, and the districts belonging to Sindia and Holkar.

3. *Health.*—Public health has this year been good, there having been little or no cholera or small-pox since September last. Fever, however, was very prevalent, and of a severe type, after the rains, and until the cold had well set in—due, presumably to the excessive rain.

4. *Crime.*—This, as I have said before, is increasing, and naturally so with increased want. Robberies with violence, house-breaking, dákáities, and other grave crimes are reported from all quarters, but mostly from the frontier districts of Jhábua, and, somewhat curiously, from the Nimár districts of Dhar, where grain is plentiful by comparison. Murders, too, have been more common, or perhaps more pains have been taken in bringing offenders to trial.

5. *Roads.*—During the last year, in the hot weather and rains, about seven miles of road were constructed as a relief work from this station to near Hatode, on the way to Dhár *viá* Amjhera. This gave relief to a considerable number of starving Bhíls (men, women, and children) mostly from the Jhábua State, and, considering their deplorably emaciated condition, and their inexperience in the use of tools, the work was very fairly done—indeed, the Sub-Overseer in charge of the work seemed surprised at the unexpected aptitude shown by a class which can rarely be induced to handle pick and shovel. Should circumstances render relief works in these parts necessary this year, I am in hopes that this road may be continued to Amjhera, and that in course of time the line may be completed to join the road at Tirla, 6 miles this side of Dhár.

6. *Forests.*—I have nothing more to say on this head than was contained in my last annual report, but, with the fine woods and forests natural to portions of these districts, it seems a pity that they are not turned to better account, and regularly conserved. I would again urge the consideration of this important subject. I have in view a project for trying to establish Guinea-fowl in these wooded tracts in the coming rains.

7. *Vaccination.*—There has been no change in the nature or extent of the establishment this year. The results have been satisfactory, 1,212 cases out of 1,399 being known to be successful,—the remaining 187 cases having either failed or results being unknown. This is irrespective of Sirdarpore itself, for which the return is shown in the end of the report. I have had complaints of indifference on the part of some of the State officials towards rendering assistance to the vaccinators; but this will not recur, I think.

8. *Dispensaries.*—The same as before, *viz.*, at Jhábua, Thúndla, Ránapur, Bakhtgarh, Amjhera, Ali Rajpur, Jobat; and these are all doing good work—indeed, the native doctors in charge of them appear to be a hard-working set of men, and their returns and enquiry show that these dispensaries are a great and appreciated boon. When at Thúndla (Jhábua), I learnt that people from Kushalgarh, and even Bánswára, commonly came there for treat-

ment, and the son of the Rái of Kusalgarh, who had come there, was so pleased with what he saw that he expressed his intention of urging the establishment of a dispensary at Kusalgarh. The total number of admissions this year have been 11,544, against 9,714 last; and deaths 264, against 128. These dispensaries and vaccination establishments are under the Civil Surgeon, Sirdárpore, Surgeon-Major Odevaine, who relieved Surgeon-Major Campbell (at home on sick certificate) in October last.

9. *Education of Native Chiefs.*—In addition to the young Chiefs of Bakhtgarh, Mathwár, Nimkhera, Kali Baori, Jobat, and Girwana, from this Agency, already attending the Kájkumár College at Indore, a son of the Thákur ("Mahárájá") of Káchi Baroda (Dhár) and a son of the Kanungo of Badáwar have joined this year. I am in the course of establishing here what may be called a preparatory school for the College, and which I hope soon to see attended by some twenty youths whose names are before me. These are mostly young nobles whose means do not at present admit of their living at Indore, and whose proximity, too, to this Agency, renders it more feasible for them to come here for their earlier instruction. I have secured the services of an able English and Urdu Master, and am on the look-out for a successor to the late Hindee Master, who died in January last. I trust to have the school in working order by the middle or end of April.

10. *Boundary disputes.*—Of these, seven of long standing have been settled this year, and, but for work which required my attendance on the frontier, I should have disposed of many more. Next year, if nothing prevents, I hope to reduce the number of cases considerably.

International cases.—In the early part of January last I was able to meet Lieutenant Yate, the Political Assistant of Partabgarh and Bánswára, to settle outstanding disputes between Jhábua and Indore (Pitláwad) on the one side, and Bánswára and Kusalgarh on the other. The number of suits disposed of by our border Panchâyat was 154, many of them extending back for 16 years; and the files are pretty well cleared now. Many attempts had been made to bring about this Panchâyat, but without avail, from various causes, and it was arranged in future to meet, if possible, every year, to dispose of those cases, which consist chiefly of cattle-lifting, and consequent reprisals, all along the border.

CHAPTER II.:

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

DHÀR.

11. *Finances.*—Revenue receipts for the year under report are shown at Rs. 6,86,795, against an expenditure of Rs. 6,48,240, giving a surplus of Rs. 38,555, against Rs. 67,062 last year. Much of this falling-off is due to the removal of export-duties on grain last year (1878) during the prevailing distress. The expenditure on public works, including relief works, amounted to Rs. 81,638, against Rs. 56,358 last year.

Judicial (civil and criminal).—There is no change in the nature and organization of the State Courts from that of last year; crime has been,

as elsewhere, on the increase, owing to hard times; but generally police arrangements for its repression are good and fairly adequate; the regular police force having been increased by 21 men in the Kuksi iláka.

Roads.—There are no new State roads, but one is being made from Mánpur, in the Deputy Bhíl Agency, to join the "Dhar-Dudhi" road, in the Dhár State, towards Gujsi and Khali Ghát, on the Nerbudda, a distance of 16 or 18 miles, which will prove of great advantage to traffic when finished.

Dispensaries.—These institutions appear, from the returns, to be doing good work, the number of cases treated this year being 9,683, against 8,931 last year; but of their mode of working there is nothing new to be said.

Education.—The number of schools under State management is 19, *viz.*—

English	1	Hindi	9
Persian	2	Sanskrit	1
Maráthi	5	Girls' School	1

The number of pupils in all has increased by 60, showing 723, against 663 of last year. The Kuksi School has much improved, giving instruction to 120 pupils, and an additional master has been appointed to it and to the Dhár High School. Besides the two scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem given by His Highness the Mahárájá, to enable the holders to study medicine in Bombay, His Highness gives also two scholarships to the Indore Rajkumár College, of Rs. 7 and Rs. 3 each, for Sanskrit and Geography respectively, which, with the others, he will, it is hoped, continue. A resident of Dhár, a Dakhni Brahmin, has lately applied to study in the Army Veterinary School at Poona, and application will be made for Government sanction to his admission. The young sculptor whom I mentioned in my last report as being a young man of much promise, and as studying in the School of Art at Bombay, has, I am sorry to say, died. It is a matter of regret, for there is do doubt that in time he would have made his mark as an artist. I have lately paid two visits to the Dhár High School; but, while the teaching is good, I noted a want of spirit in the pupils, who semed to go through their lessons in a listless way I had not noticed before. Of their intelligence there is no doubt, though I am sorry to say none of the candidates for the Calcutta University Matriculation Examination held recently at Indore were successful. The first class, however, stood second in order of merit among all the schools in Central India.

Bakhtgarh.

12. I am glad to be able to continue to give a favourable report of this little State, under the management of its Kámdar, Wámen Ráo. In addition to former irrigated works already reported, under which vast areas of fallow land have been, and are being, brought under cultivation, an aqueduct leading from the bund is projected, which will bring several hundred acres of fine land under opium and wheat cultivation. Besides this, three other new wells have been constructed. The revenue of the State is steadily improving, and its debt, I am glad to be able to say, is cleared off. The Thákur is still a pupil at Indore, but does not give

much promise of becoming a scholar. The dowager Thákuráni has been away since November last on pilgrimage.

The revenue returns for the year show—

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at close of 1877-78		22,352
Receipts during 1878-79		38,007
TOTAL		60,359
Ordinary expenditure	46,940	
Extraordinary do., paid to Maji Chaoriji for pilgrimage expenses	2,000	
Payment of debts	84	49,024
Cash balance at the close of 1878-79		11,335

The remainder of the State debt (Rs. 3,310) has been cleared off this year.

Dispensary.—The number of cases treated during the year have been 526, against 665 last year. There has been no epidemic of any kind, but fever and colds were very prevalent from the end of the rains to the beginning of December, when an unusually bracing and seasonable cold weather set in, and here, as elsewhere throughout the charge, restored the general health.

Education.—The new English school has been a marked success, and the greatest credit is due to Munshi Asad Khan, the Head Master. In December last I examined it, and was as surprised as pleased to find that the pupils, who had only commenced their A, B, C, in May or June last year, were able to read with considerable fluency and a good pronunciation, and to translate freely and correctly into Hindi what they had read in English. Of course, the books were easy, but by no means so easy as would be generally found in a class that had been learning a new language for only some seven months. In dictation and writing, too, the boys were very good, considering, and their progress was most creditable to them and to their master. I have promoted him to the Head Mastership of the school I am starting here (which I have mentioned in the first part of this report), and I have great hopes that the young nobles and others will make good way under his clever tuition.

JHÁBUA.

13. *Crops.*—Kharif crops suffered more, perhaps, in this part of the charge than in any other, owing to the unprecedented fall in it of over 63 inches of rain, or not very far short of double the average. This, and the ravages of insects, caused a very serious loss to the maize crops, especially, the principal food grain, with jowar (which suffered only less generally), of the Bhíl population. As I have said before, I anticipate a great increase of distress and want to that already existing, during the coming hot weather and rains. The loss on revenue is calculated at Rs. 10,000; in consequence of the failure of the crops, and I fear that the State will be able to do but very little to relieve its half-famishing subjects, numbers of whom are said to be migrating across the Nerbudda.

Public Works.—Nothing has been done, for want of means, and even the flourishing old garden and the promising new one have been quite abandoned for the same reason.

Finances.—The following statement purports to show the financial condition for the year under report :—

Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Expenditure.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	*Ordinary.*	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	23,476	48,525	Administration charges	62,449	80,540
Arrears of revenue	5,037	4,507	Khasgi, or personal expenses	56,870	50,535
Receipts from all sources	1,23,522	1,06,596			
	1,52,035	1,59,628		1,19,319	1,31,075
			Extraordinary.		
Drawn from savings, to make up deficits	14,392	...	Pilgrimage to Nath Dwara	21,326	
Drawn from Amanat	45,498	2,586	Arrears due to establishments	12,755	19,893
Loan from Government	....	18,750	Refunded to deposit or Amanat account	10,000	...
„ Sahukars	...	10,563	Paid due to Holkár on account of Thándla	...	7,517
			Paid Sahukár's claims	...	10,149
				1,63,400	1,68,601
			Balance at close of year	48,625	22,921*
Total	2,11,925	1,91,527	Total	2,11,925	1,91,527

* Promissory Notes.

Post-office.—The post-office started in August 1877 as an experiment was permanently established in January last year.

Dispensaries.—The tabulated returns will show the work done by the three dispensaries in this State, at Jhábua, Ránapur, and Thandla. These work very satisfactorily, and I should say that the native doctors in charge of them are very intelligent, useful men. The numbers of attendance show that they are popular, and people come from far and near for treatment. The Hindus, too, I learn, employ English medicines with far greater freedom than of old, and seem to be overcoming their scruples in this matter to a very considerable extent.

Education.—There are schools at Jhábua, Thandla, Ramchápur and Ránapur, the aggregate attendance being 157 pupils; but the standard is of a very elementary description, for the reason that the State cannot afford adequate salaries to the masters, and that the pupils do not remain longer than is sufficient to enable them to master a certain knowledge of reading and writing, and figures to enable them to keep accounts, and then leave for their fathers' shops. Few, if any, of the agricultural class, which is composed almost entirely of Bhils, attend.

Ali Rajpur.

14. Since my last report, the relations between the Chief and his Minister are unsatisfactory, and the consequence is a difficulty in carrying on the management of the State. The financial condition is bad, and this is not entirely attributable to a succession of bad years.

Below is a statement purporting to show the receipts and expenditure for the year under report. The loss on the revenue this year is calculated at about Rs. 21,000. Upon this and the general position of the finances of the State, and debts of the Chief, &c., I may perhaps have to make a special report.

Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Expenditure.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	*Ordinary.*	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	695	164	Administration charges	55,640	57,389*
Receipts from all sources	90,229	69,354	Khasgi (limited to)	24,000	18,303†
	90,924	69,518		79,640	75,692
			Extraordinary.		
Drawn from deposit account, to make up deficit	5,572	6,388	Liquidation of debts	998	...
			Pilgrimage to Dwárka	15,694	...
				96,332	75,692
			Cash Balance at close of year	164	214
Total	96,496	75,906	Total	96,496	75,906

* Exclusive of Rs. 19,112 still due on account of pay of establishments from December to February last.

† Three months' allowance still due.

Crops.—The same tale has to be told of deficient crops in this State as elsewhere, owing to excessive rain, and the condition of the inhabitants is only less distressful than in the adjoining State of Jhábua owing to the prospect of unusually fine mhowa and mango crops, which are a great source of food supply to the Bhíl population; still, many are migrating over into Barwáni, where food is cheaper, and where, I understand, a new road (being made by the Jaini Bania class to their new temple of Bawan Gajia, in the hills) gives employment to numbers of hunger-ridden creatures.

Dispensaries.—There is only one dispensary, and that in Rájpur itself.

School.—The State school at Rájpur is a very good one, the head master, Lakshman Ráo, being both clever and energetic. It is a pity that its distance from the educational centre at Indore, and the inability of the State to improve its support, materially prevent its more useful development. The average number of pupils is 133, against 155 last year, showing a decrease of 22. There are four other elementary schools, aggregating 52 pupils, at Nánpur, Khatáli, Chaktála, and Chandpur.

Mathwár.

15. This little State, lying in the south-west corner of this charge, is, during the minority of its Chief, under the management of Venkat Ram, Dewan of Rájpur. The young Chief is a pupil in the Indore Rajkumár College, where he seems to be going on well.

Finances.

		Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1878		4,970
Receipts during the year		3,023
		7,993
	Rs.	
Ordinary expenditure	3,026	
Payment of debts	1,000	
		4,026
Balance at close of 1878-79		3,967

JOBAT.

16. The management of the State under the new Kámdar, Subrao, is satisfactory; but he has had, and still has, great obstacles to contend with, partly from the difficulty in making both ends meet under the present conditions of the country generally, and partly from a local clique, who have been trying (and partially succeeding) to bring him into disfavour with the widows of the late Ráná, who at one time made a set against him. However, they seem more reconciled since an interview I had with the Masahiba last cold weather. Nothing more has been said about the young Ráná's marriage, but negotiations are mooted for the marriage of his sister, a young lady of 15 years of age. The young Ráná, a very nice boy, is a pupil at the Indore Rájkumár College.

Financial state.

		Rs.
Cash balance on 31st March 1878		7,008
Receipts during they year		11,341
		18,349
	Rs.	
Ordinary expenditure	16,890	...
Payment of debts	...	
		16,890
Cash balance at end of year		1,459

Nothing, I am sorry to say, has been done this year towards the liquidation of the debts, which amount to Rs. 29,700, and were incurred by the present Ráná's father, nor, until times mend, can they be much reduced.

Schools.—There is one school, such as it is, at Ghora, about two miles from Jobat, but the attendance is small (necessarily) and desultory, and the education of an elementary character—indeed, in these jungle wilds little better can be expected.

Dispensary.—One only, in the above village of Ghora, which in extent is greater than Jobat itself, and has a larger trade. The dispensary books show a goodly attendance, and I am sure that these institutions are much appreciated by all classes.

RATANMÁL AND KATHIWÁRA.

17. The quiet condition of these little States under the present disturbing circumstances of want is a matter for surprise as well as satisfaction. In June last year the Chief of Ratanmal died, of cholera, leaving no children; but in September of the same year one of his widows (the circumstance of whose being enciente at the time of his death was intimated by the Political Agent of Rewa Kánta) gave birth to a son at her father's house, in the village of Wadeli Belia, in that Agency. I am awaiting answers to further enquiries: meantime, the State is being managed by the widows, whose Kamdar I am expecting shortly here.

Schools.—There is one small school in Kathiwára; none in Ratanmál.

GWALIOR.

18. *Amjhera.*—There is nothing of note to report. Robberies on the Mhow and Nimach road, which I reported last year as on the decrease, have again begun to increase. The general health has been good, though fever was very prevalent in the autumn and early cold weather.

Schools: None.

Dispensary. One only, at Amjhera, which does good work. The native doctor is a very zealous man, and commands the confidence of the people.

Chief towns. 19. Bág Bákáneer, Digtháu, Ságore (jághír), and Manáwar (khalsa) are the chief towns under the Amjhera Naib Subhat. At the town first named are the famous Budhist caves, dating, as believed, from the sixth century. Mr. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor to Government, visited and surveyed them this year. These caves are the homes of certain Hindu religious mendicants, whose occupancy of them is shared by panthers, which appear to come and go without attempting to molest their fellow-lodgers.

INDORE.

Chikalda and Pitláwád.

20. There is nothing of note to report from these tálukas. The matters between Pitláwad (Indore) and Thandla (Jhábua) have made no progress since my last report. As these have been pending for the last nine years, it is a pity that they cannot be settled.

21. GUARANTEED BHUMIÁS.

1.—Nimkhera.
2.—Kali Baori.
3.—Bara Barkhera.
4.—Chota Barkhera.

Of the first,—*Nimkhera*,—the Kamdar, Luchman Ráo, continues the management satisfactorily. During the past year several new wells have been sunk, many new agriculturists established, and much valuable land brought under cultivation. Bhumiá Dariyao Singh is still at the Rajkumár College at Indore. The State is free from debt.

Of *Kali Baori*, the management is carried on by the young Chief's uncle,

Moti Singh, satisfactorily. He evidently takes much interest in it, and is exerting himself to reduce the debt of the State, which now amounts to only Rs. 1,330. The young Bhumiá, Sher Singh, continues a pupil at Indore College.

Of the two *Barkheras* there is nothing particular to report. The Bhumiát of Bara Barkhera is well managed, the cultivation being some of the finest in the Agency.

CHAPTER III.:

AGENCY AND REGIMENTAL.

JUDICIAL.

22. *Civil suits.*—None.

23. *Criminal cases.*—The marginal statement shows an equal number of cases adjudicated this year. Of persons implicated, 55, against 69. Murders and attempts at murder are one less in number than last year. Capital punishment has been inflicted in one case of murder.

Nature of offence.	No. of cases.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempt . . .	6	8
Theft of cattle, and ordinary .	5	8
Miscellaneous	30	39
TOTAL . .	41	55

Corporal punishment, 6 cases; average duration of each criminal case, 1·75 days. Appeals, none.

24. *Police.*—I have made a change in the organization of the police, by appointing two Thánadárs—one at Chickle, and the other at Thandla—in Jhábuá; the police being divided between the two, instead of one Thánadar only as before, who had sole supervision. This works much more satisfactorily, and at no increase of expense. The police are now armed with old-pattern muskets: this was much needed.

25. *Jail statistics* (name of jail, Sirdarpore) :—

Health and conduct of prisoners, good.		
Prisoners remaining at close of 1877-78		21
Admitted during the year		44
		65
Discharged or transferred	41	
Died	1	
Executed	1	
	—	43
Remaining at close of 1878-79		22

Charges.

	Rs.
Rations and contingencies	1,248
Darogah	14
Clothing of prisoners	152
Total . .	1,414

	Rs.
Average cost per prisoner per annum	54·96
	No.
Daily average of prisoners	27

CHAPTER IV.:

AGENCY AND REGIMENTAL.

26. The funds under the Agency are—

I.—Agency fund,
II.—Chicklee Police fund,
III.—Ali Rájpur road dues,

the receipts of the last being divided among the chiefs through whose territory the road passes.

Table of Receipts and Expenditure.

Funds.	Receipts.			Expenditure.									Balance on 31st March 1879.
	Balance on 1st April 1878.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management.	Public Works proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	Grants to sharers in road-dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Agency	8,572	4,504	13,076	1,288	2,418	...	...	...	...	...	3,843	7,549	5,527
II.—Chicklee	2,532	3,200	5,732	552	...	...	1,538	...	...	...	106	2,196	3,536
III.—Road-dues	...	6,498	6,498	2,817	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	831	6,498	...
Total	11,104	14,202	25,306	4,657	2,418	...	1,538	...	...	2,850	4,780	16,243	9,063

Some Rs. 480 are still due to the Chicklee Fund from *Bág* (Amjhera) from last year's account, and will shortly be recovered.

The collections on road-dues are falling off year by year, and this is probably attributable to the extension of the railway system on the east and west of these States.

CHAPTER V.:

AGENCY AND REGIMENTAL.

Education.

27. Since my last report there has not been an inspection of the Regimental School. The head-master died in January last, and I have not yet replaced him; but I am now trying to organize a joint Agency and Regimental School on a more extended system. The building consists of one large and one smaller room, the former of which will be devoted as at present, to the Regiment, and the latter to the young Thákurs and others whom I soon hope to see attending. I intend having English

and Urdu, and Hindi instruction on alternate days in the two schools, so that while the same masters will be employed alternately, the schools will be quite distinct and separate from each other. The boys in the higher class or Agency School will pay small fees, according to their means, ranging from about Rs. 2 to a maximum of Rs. 5 a month, and this, together with contributions from Native States, it is considered will be more than sufficient to meet the salaries of the masters, with the Government grant of Rs. 25, and pay for books and furniture. The daily average of pupils in the Regimental School at present is—

Urdu	19
Hindi	52

English has not as yet been taught.

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Salaries	306
Contingencies	...
Total	306

Income.

	Rs.
Government grant	300
Contribution from Native States	350
Total	650

CHAPTER VI.:

AGENCY AND REGIMENTAL.

PUBLIC WORKS.

28. (1) *Masonry dam.*—This has stood this year the severest possible test, the river having been in almost continuous flood throughout the rains, and has been in no way injured. It has been found necessary to deepen the escape-channel, at a cost of Rs. 44.

(2). *Causeway.*—This suffered extensively from the last year's floods, and had these lasted a week longer the whole structure would probably have been washed away. It is this year being bridged, at a cost of about Rs. 2,000, by which unimpeded traffic across the river will be secured all the year round. The charge will be met from Local Funds.

(3) *New well.*—A fine new well was sunk last year, and is now being completed with stone masonry, at a total cost of some Rs. 800, including deepening existing wells and other outlay in improving the water-supply, charged to Local Funds.

(4) *New cemetery.*—A new cemetery has been built in the station, at a cost of Rs. 674, it being found necessary to abandon the old one at Bhopáwar, owing partly to its distance (2 miles), its difficulty of access in the rains, and the rocky nature of its soil.

(5) *Agency bungalow.*—This, which was bought by Government last year, has been repaired and put in thorough order throughout.

(6) *New magazine.*—The old magazine being found insufficient, a new one is in course of construction, at a cost of Rs. 1,045. The old one will be serviceable for stores.

(7.) *Public Buildings* (Regimental Lines, Hospital, Guard-rooms, Magazine.—These are kept in repair by a Government grant of Rs. 125 and contributions from Native States, Rs. 875, in all Rs. 1,000 per annum, and are in excellent order.

Civil Works.

[See Executive Engineer's Report, Appendix I.]

Málwa and Guzerat Road.

29. *Traffic Statement.*

	Imports.			Exports.			Total.	
	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	Total.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	Total.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.
Málwa and Guzerat road	2,125	902	3,027	885	2,051	2,936	3,010	2,953

CHAPTER VII.:

MILITARY.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

30. *Return showing strength of Regiments from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.*

Head-quarters daily average strength	411·66
Ditto ditto sick	11·44
Remaining on 31st March 1878	14
Admitted during the year	396
Total treated	410
Discharged	388
Died in hospital	5
„ out of hospital	...
Remaining on 31st March 1879	17

CHAPTER VIII.:

MISCELLANEOUS.

31. *Boundary settlements.*—Seven disputes have been settled this year, and I hope next cold season to clear off many more, by being able to get earlier into the southern portion of the Agency, where most of them lie.

32. *Native States' Dispensaries.*—The following statement shows admissions, deaths, vaccination and cost :—

State.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Cost.
				Rs.
Jhábua*	7,881	209	1,399	2,433
Ali Rájpur	1,546	28		1,736
Bakhtgarh	526	10		1,098
Amjhera	734	15		738
Jobat	664	2		547
Total	11,351	264	1,399	6,552

* Including Thándla and Ranápur

33. *Native States' Jails.*—Statement as called for in Government of India's letter No. 1961G of 21st November 1870 :—

State.	Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.
Dhár	357	589	14
Jhábua	432	168	6
Ali Rájpur	105	369	27
TOTAL	894	1,126	47

34. No instances of the offence contemplated in circular No. 1268P. of 22nd January 1871, have been reported, nor is there reason to believe that such traffic exists to any appreciable extent.

W. C. LESTER, *Colonel,*
Bhil Agent.

Enclosure.

Memorandum of works done during 1878-79 on the portion of the Mhow and Neemuch road passing through the Dhár and Sagore Districts.

THE whole length of road has been kept in proper repairs, the 9th, 10th, and 11th miles receiving a new 2½ inch coat of metal.

The following original works have been done (Collection for the upper coat of metal in revised estimate No. 460 of 1878-79 :—

23rd mile—metal collected for half of the mile.
24th „ —seven chains collected.
25th, 26th, 28th and 29th miles—collection of metal completed.
30th mile—45 chains of metal collected.
31st „ 13½ „ „
33rd „ 3 „ „
35th „ 10⅔ „ „
36th „ 18 „ „
37th „ 1 chain „
38th „ 33 chains „
40th „ 23⅓ „ „
49th „ 17⅔ „ „

The lower or soling coat of metal in miles 39, 47 and 58 consolidated, and the upper coat in miles 25, 26, 27 and 28 spread and consolidated, in the year.

W. A. SMITH,
Executive Engineer, Mhow District.

APPENDIX G.

DEPUTY BHÍL AGENCY REPORT.

No. 223, dated Camp Indore, 26th June 1879.

From—Pandit SUROOP NARAIN, Deputy Bhíl Agent and Political Assistant, Mánpur.

To—General Sir HENRY DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor General, for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following brief report on the administration of the territories under the Deputy Bhíl Agency for 1878-79.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The year proved one of continued anxiety. Disease and unfavourable rains both tended greatly to exhaust the patience of the people, who had already suffered from two successive seasons of scarcity. Small-pox and cholera prevailed with more or less severity from April to October, and, though plentiful, the rains were so unequally distributed that both the kharif and rabi crops turned out below the average.

The deficient monsoon of 1877-78 had prepared the people for continued scarcity, and measures had been taken in time to prevent starvation. Having reported separately on these measures in my letter No. 336, dated 6th September 1878, I need only say here that sufficient relief was placed within the reach of those suffering from actual want, and the result was that everywhere within the Agency people were enabled to keep generally to their homes, and, though individual sufferings may have occurred, no case of actual starvation came to notice, and no general panic ensued.

Equally anxious efforts were made to relieve those suffering from disease. Not only were all patients from cholera within the reach of Mánpur, Khull, Rájpur and Barwáni dispensaries diligently attended to, but medicine was distributed far and wide from those dispensaries, and the efforts of the local authorities in the detached districts of Indore and Dhár stimulated from time to time to do the same in those territories. Statistics of cases reported from each district will be given in their proper places in the sequel.

As a natural consequence of scarcity, crime increased; but, though the catalogue of offences was heavier than usual, and greater vigilance had to be exercised by the police in the interests of society, the offence generally committed was petty theft, in which the needy Bhíls and other low-caste people had mostly figured.

As a preventive measure, the Indore local authorities had resorted to the partial disarmament of the Bhíls within their limits, by introducing a system of registration and passes, and by inviting the neighbouring States to co-operate; but the measure was found impracticable. The Bhíls can always easily replace their rude bows and arrows, which cost little money or workmanship, and they would certainly resent any attempt at disarming them.

3. One case of boundary dispute between Mánpur and the Indore pargana of Hasilpur was settled, and the frontiers of all the villages of the Bogand pargana, as between the two branches of the Dewás State, involving 29 cases of dispute, defined through agents deputed for the purpose by the Chiefs, under the guidance of this Office.

4. In addition to usual repairs to pargana roads, two special works were undertaken during the year under report, to facilitate outer communication with Mánpur.

One of these is the improvement of the Dholkoonda Ghat, lying on the most direct line from Mánpur to the districts of Mahesar, Mandlesor, and Bogand, down the Vindhya Range. Only a footpath existed, and all traffic up and down had to pass by a détour to Gujree, on the Mánpur and Saidwa road. The roadway on the ghát is to be widened, and the gradients reduced sufficiently to allow of loaded pack-animals passing over it. The estimated cost, Rs. 1,200, is to be paid in moieties by the Indore Darbár and the Mánpur Local Funds. The work is in the hands of the Public Works Department, and the Mánpur portion of it has been already finished.

The other work is the renewal and improvement of the Mánpur and Dhár road, which was first laid out in 1871 and made passable for wheel traffic during the dry months of the year. It is proposed to metal and bridge this road, as far as possible, so as to allow uninterrupted communication over it to traffic from the rail at Mhow to Dhár and other places beyond. The cost, estimated at about Rs. 4,500, is to be paid by the Native States through which the road passes, and the work is being done under the supervision of this Office.

I.—MANPUR PARGANA (*British Territory*).

5. The district suffered from cholera from June to August. The total seizures during these months were 42, of which 12 proved fatal; otherwise the health of the district was good throughout the year.

6. As reported last year, the kharif crops had proved better in Mánpur in 1877-78: the people suffered less, therefore, from scarcity in this district, and no relief had to be given to them during the year under review; but the rains of 1878-79 proved excessive and continuous, causing much damage to the kharif crops, the yield of which was so low as 6 to 8 annas. The rabi corps also proved unfavourable, owing to want of winter rains—the outturn seldom exceeding 8 annas.

7. Revenue and Expenditure.

RECEIPTS.	1877-78.		1878-79.		CHARGES.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue.					Land Revenue.				
Settled villages	3,280		3,304		Establishment	...	1,119	...	1,149
Unsettled ,,	1,257		1,453						
Miscellaneous (water cess)	23		421		Stamps Public Works.	...	12	...	22
		4,560		5,178	Repairs to Government buildings	393		163	
Sayer and Miscellaneous.					Repair to Government roads	600		600	
Forests	1,050		1,528		Construction and repairs of wells	1,698		1,701	
Mangoes	125		10				2,697		2,464
Rent of grass-land	413		238		Law and Justice.				
		1,588		1,776	Establishment	1,119	...	1,149	
Abkari.					Prisoners	171		363	
Liquor	1,757		1,816				1,290		1,512
Opium	166		159		Education	...	1,165	...	1,111
		1,923		1,975	Miscellaneous	...	30	...	..
Stamps.									
Stamps	...	615	...	795	Total	...	6,313	...	6,258
Law and Justice.									
Fines	49		129	...					
Unclaimed property	49	98	38	167	Cash sent to Indore Treasury	...	2,000	...	2,000
Total	...	8,784	...	9,891					
Balance	...	1,656	...	2,127	Balance	...	2,127	...	3,760
Grand Total	...	10,440	...	12,018	Grand Total	...	10,440	...	12,018

It will be seen that the total revenue has increased by Rs. 1,107 during the year under report. The rise under Land Revenue of Rs. 618 is accounted for partly by the extension of cultivation in the unsettled villages and partly by the levy of water-rate on land irrigated by wells, which have been constructed at Government cost in the settled villages. The items of Forests, Abkári, Stamps, and Law and Justice, all show some increase from the figures of the last year.

The financial condition of the pargana may therefore be considered satisfactory, and the revenue has been increasing steadily, as will appear from the following comparative statement:—

	1875-76. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Total revenue	7,233	8,707	8,784	9,891

shewing an increase of Rs. 2,658.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,258 during 1878-79, as compared with Rs. 6,313 in 1877-78.

Agriculture.

8. Both the kharif and the rabi crops failed. The following table will show that the outturn this year was considerably less, as compared with that in 1877-78:—

	Land under cultivation.						Outturn of crops.					
	1877-78.			1878-79.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	B	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Settled villages	2,173	1,956	4,129	4,760	2,883	7,633	8,119	4,686	12,735	6,636	4,140	10,776
Unsettled ,,	1,741	458	2,199				6,113	1,069	7,182			
Total	3,914	2,414	6,328	4,760	2,883	7,633	14,562	5,855	20,217	6,636	4,140	10,776

The total rainfall registered was 47·8 inches, compared with 30·6 inches in the preceding year.

9. The excessive and continued rains of the year under review had neither allowed the kharif crops to grow and ripen properly, nor left sufficient time to the cultivators to prepare the ground for the rabi crops.

Public Works.

9. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 2,464. Out of this, Rs. 163 were expended on repairs to Government buildings, and Rs. 600 laid out on repairs to roads detailed as under :—

	Rs.
Construction of a culvert and a causeway on the Mánpur and Sirpur road	213
Repairs to Mánpur and Sirpur road	216
Repairs to Mánpur and Khundi road	171
Total	600

The following is the detail of amount of Rs. 1,701 spent on the construction and deepening of wells in the pargana during this year :—

Construction of Wells.

	Rs.
Completing the well of Dewa Bichor, Jat, of Sirpur	360
Well for Poonja Tarvee, of Rampura	424
„ Sirdar Singh, Rajput, of Kolani	443
„ Niador Rajput, of Kolani (unfinished)	214
	1,441

Deepening of wells.

Well of Bodoo Meda, of Alipoora	62	
„ of Balmukoond, of Rampuria	37	
„ of Heera Malee, of Kolani	71	
„ of Chtoo Malee „	90	
	—	260
Total		1,701

10. During the past four years, 18 wells have been constructed, at a total cost to Government of Rs. 5,594, giving an average for each of Rs. 310-12-5. They are utilised for the double purposes of supplying drinking water and irrigation. The land hitherto brought under irrigation by these wells amounts to 64 bighás, and it is estimated that, as the means of the cultivators to undertake the more expensive work of sowing irrigated crops increase, about 67 more bighás of land will be brought under the influence of these 18 wells.

Amount of land.			Amount of water-rate.		
Already irrigated.	To be irrigated.	Total.	Already collected.	To be collected.	Total.
B.	B.	B.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
64	67	131	394	406	800

The water-rates collected during the year under review on land irrigated by these wells amount to Rs. 394, so that the profit to Government when these wells are fully utilised will amount to about Rs. 800 annually, as per margin, giving a return of over 14 per cent. on the money invested

11. Besides the three Government wells constructed during the year under report, the raiyats have constructed two masonry and 13 kacha wells at their own cost.

The total number of wells now in the pargana is 170.

EDUCATION.

12. The subjoined table will show the number of schools and the attendance of pupils therein during the year under report, as compared with that of the preceding year :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NO. OF SCHOOLS.		AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		COST.					
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.			1878-79.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mánpur	1	1	50	62	1,181	1	6	1,148	12	6
Sirpur	1	1	9·5	10·5						
Khurdi	1	1	15·5	18						
Kolani	1	1	11	8						
TOTAL	4	4	86	98·5	1,181	1	6	1,148	12	6

In the Mánpur School the attendance in the different classes was as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
English Class	16	17
Urdu „	17	19·5
Hindee „	43	43
Night „	10	19
Total	86	98·5

The school was visited by Colonel Lester, Political Agent, Sirdapur, during the year, and he expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the boys.

DISPENSARY.

13. The total number of patients treated at the dispenssary during 1878-79 was 1,950, as compared with 1,998 treated in 1877-78.

One hundred and seventy-two children were successfully vacciuated during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

14. *Civil Justice.*—109 civil suits, valded at Rs. 2,011-11, were disposed of, against 117 in 1877-78, involving claims of Rs. 2,916-0-6.

The amount realised in execution of decrees and paid to the judgment-creditors amounted to Rs. 455-5-3, against Rs. 1,630-9-5 in 1877-78; and the unsatisfactory nature of the result in this respect during the year under report is explained by the fact that executions against Bhíls and others had to be mostly suspended in consequence of the prevailing scarcity.

15. *Criminal Justice.*—68 criminal cases, involving 92 persons, were adjudicated during 1878-79, as compared with 43 cases and 51 offenders tried in the past year, showing an increase of 50 per cent. in

crime during the year under report. This increase arose from scarcity of grain, and the offence consisted chiefly of petty theft, the exception being a case of cattle-lifting, in which 50 animals were carried off from Mauza Burgaon, of Mánpur, by some Gujars of Indore, who were traced, arrested, and convicted, and nearly all the stolen cattle recovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. *Locusts.*—The district was visited by a flight of locusts about the 25th of September 1878. They entered the district from the south-west, and, without stopping or doing much injury to the standing crops, left the pargana to proceed towards Mahesar. The estimated damage to crops amounted to 40 maunds of grain.

17. *Local funds.*—The following table exhibits the condition of the local funds for the year under review :—

NAME OF FUND.	Balance at end of 1877-78.	Receipts during 1878-79.	Total.	Expenditure during 1878-79.	Balance at end of 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal Fund	176	113	289	213	76
School Fund	253	113	366	382	99
Road Fund	301	244	545	267	163
TOTAL	730	470	1,200	862	338

II.—BARWANI STATE.

18. The tranquillity of the State was maintained during the year under report. The Bhíls and the other poorer classes suffering from scarcity and distress were fed on the relief works opened for them at the end of the last year. Some received advances of grain from the State, and others from their Saokars, through the mediation of the State. The following statement will show the number of people thus relieved:—

BY ADVANCES FROM THE STATE.			BY SAOKARS' THROUGH THE MEDIATION OF THE STATE.			BY EMPLOYMENT ON PUBLIC WORKS.			TOTAL.		
Bhíls.	Others.	Total.	Bhíls.	Others.	Total.	Bhíls.	Others.	Total.	Bhíls.	Others.	Total.
2,291	2,363	4,654	35	...	35	398	283	681	2,724	2,646	5,370

19. No notable event took place during the year under review, excepting that the Ráná was ill from September 1878 to March 1879, suffering from fever, jaundices and other complications brought on by unsteady habits. At a period of his illness he was very low, and appeared to be all but dead. The Native Doctor of Mánpur was sent to attend upon him, and under his treatment he improved. He came to Indore and Mánpur for a change, and returned to Barwáni at the end of April almost fully restored to health. He professes to have become convinced of his weakness, and, if only he can adhere to his resolution not to drink hard again, some good will come out of the evil he has had in his late long illness.

P

20. There is nothing new to record in regard to relations between the Chief and the Minister, whose exertions to meet the difficulties of his position and to render the administration successful deserve approbation.

21. Kaloo Sing and Khooman Sing, sons of the late outlaw Bheema Naik, now living under surveillance at Karachí, obtained permission to visit Barwáni for the purpose of performing their marriage ceremonies. They came in March, and, having celebrated their nuptials, returned to Karachí in April.

22. Revenue and Expenditure.

Receipts.	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	Charges.	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Land Revenue	35,453	41,559	Land Revenue	5,891	5,656
Sayer and Miscellaneous	5,876	5,704	Public Works	10,435	10,932
Abkári	15,037	14,271	Law and Justice	9,013	9,727
Customs	25,033	27,791	Customs	2,237	2,438
Law and Justice	5,926	5,899	Police	17,903	16,832
Miscellaneous	4,138	6,394	Education	3,612	3,619
Interest on Government securities	5,000	4,900	Political Charges	6,054	6,553
			Pensions and charitable allowances	3,461	2,760
			State charges	22,471	22,871
			Miscellaneous	6,794	7,933
Total	96,463	1,06,518	Total	87,871	89,321

It will be observed that revenue had increased by Rs. 10,055 in the year under report. The principal items of increase are Land Revenue, Customs, and Miscellaneous. The increase under Land Revenue was was due partly to the extension of cultivation, and partly to the realisation of outstanding balances of the previous year. It is very gratifying to see how much the financial condition of this State has improved since 1860, when it was taken under administration, and when its revenues had gone so low as Rs. 23,000 per annum.

Judicial.

23. *Civil.*—576 cases were settled, involving claims of Rs. 39,455-13-2, against 524 cases, valued at Rs. 35,995-8-9, in 1877-78.

Criminal.—169 cases, with 322 offenders, were disposed of during the year, as compared with 197 cases, with 340 accused, in 1877-78.

There were 121 cases of theft, in which Rs. 4,752-2-9 worth of property was stolen. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 253-7-3.

Agriculture and Rainfall.

24. *Agriculture.*—Notwithstanding plentiful rains, the agricultural results of kharif harvests were unfavourable, but the yield of the rabi crop was equal to the average.

Rainfall.—The average fall during the year was 38 inches, against 13 inches in 1877-78.

Education.

25. *Education.*—The following statement will exhibit the results of the year under notice under this heading:—

	No. of Schools.			Average attendance.	Cost.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
					R.
Barwáni	3	1	4	171·65	2,482
Rájpur	1	1	2	98·57	648
Jalgoue	2	...	2	10·25	271
Districts	4	...	4	97·17	505
Total	10	2	12	377·64	3,906

There is no change in the number of schools. The average attendance has increased by 17·4 compared to that in 1877-78.

Miscellaneous.

26. *Dispensaries.*—5,431 patients were treated in the State dispensaries in 1878-79, against 5,391 in 1877-78.

27. *Vaccination.*—176 children were successfully vaccinated during the year, against 424 in 1877-78.

28. *Public health.*—The health of the district was not satisfactory. Cholera prevailed for a period of six months, attacking 873 persons, of whom 373 died. No exertions were spared to supply medicines to the localities suffering from the disease.

29. *Locusts.*—In September 1878 the State was visited by a flight of locusts. They entered the State from Chikalda, to the north, and after a stay of a week, but without doing much injury, left the State by the same route. The estimated loss to the crops amounted to about Rs. 154.

III.—BHUMIAT OF JUMNIA (*under management*).

30. As alluded to in paragraph 40 of last year's report, the building for the residence of the Bhumia at Kunjrod, the head-quarters of the Administration, was completed during this year, and the young Ressaldar, Humeer Sing, took up his abode there in the beginning of October. He associates himself with the Manager in the transaction of State business, and evinces interest in the work. He has kept up his reputation for steadiness and good conduct, and gives hopes of turning out a good ruler of his small patrimony.

31. The statement below exhibits the revenue and expenditure of the estate for the year under review:—

Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	7,991	8,408	Land Revenue	1,210	1,203
Sayer and Miscellaneous.	195	315	Public Works	1,178	2,143
Abkári	168	149	Law and Justice	1,316	1,263
Customs	576	586	Political Charges (*tankas*)	1,969	1,969
Law and Justice	161	176	Estate Charges	2,450	2,450
Miscellaneous, including the Tankas.	5,371	5,287	Miscellaneous.	1,866	2,267
	14,462	14,921			
Extraordinary.					
Takkávi Advances recovered	762	391			
Total	15,224	15,312	Total	9,989	11,295
Balance	4,780	10,015	Balance, including Promissory Notes	10,015	14,032
GRAND TOTAL	20,004	25,327	GRAND TOTAL	20,004	25,327

It will be observed that the finances are in a healthy condition. The expenditure is within the receipts, and there is a balance of Rs. 14,032, of which Rs. 10,000 are held in Government securities, half of the amount being invested during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

32. 25 civil suits and 30 criminal cases were decided, against 26 and 24 respectively in the previous year.

RAINFALL.

33. Though the rainfall was greater this year (*viz.*, 39·6 inches, against 20 inches in 1877-78), it was unseasonable. The crops consequently suffered, and the yield was below the average.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. *Public health.*—The health of the district was not good, owing to the prevalence of cholera. About 36 persons were attacked, of whom 16 succumbed to the disease.

35. *Vaccination.*—20 children were vaccinated during the year, against 40 in the previous year.

36. The following statement illustrates the number of persons relieved in this estate :—

By advance from the estate.			By Saokars' through the mediation of the State.			Total.		
Bhils.	Others.	Total.	Bhils.	Others.	Total.	Bhils.	Others.	Total.
232	244	476	59	503	562	291	747	1,038

37. *Locusts.*—This district was also visited in September by the locusts on their way towards Mánpur. The estimated damage to crops amounted to about 60 maunds of grain.

38. The portion of the Dhár and Mánpur road which runs through this district, and which was constructed by Colonel Kincaird in 1871-72, is being repaired at the cost of the estate, along with the other portions situate in Holkar and Dhár territories.

IV.—THE BHUMIAS.

Bhumias of Bharudpura, Kothide and Chiktiabar.

(Under management.)

39. The peace of the district was well preserved, and the conduct of the Bhumias and the Bhíls was satisfactory under the most trying circumstances. The failure of the crops in 1877-78 caused scarcity and distress to the Bhíls, who, when their deficient stocks of food obtained from the fields were exhausted, managed to live during the dry months by selling grass and timber; and on the rains setting in, advances of grain were made to them, partly by purchases at the cost of the estates and partly on their credit by the Saokars. In the latter case very low rates of interest were charged.

40. The figures below show the total number of persons, mostly Bhíls, relieved during the year under review in the Bhumiats of Bharudpura, Kothide and Chiktiabar:—

	No.
By grain supplied at the cost of the estates . . .	1,012
Ditto ditto by Saokars	932
By employment on public works	20
Total . .	1,964

41. The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the estates for the year under review, as compared with the returns of 1877-78. The statement of debts paid and the balance due is also subjoined, from which it will appear that Rs. 3,196 remain still to be liquidated.

Bharudpura.

Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	*Ordinary.*	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue . .	1,320	1,296	Bhumia's Allowance .	765	835
Grass	370	316	Karkoon and Sepoy .	505	518
Tanka from Dhár . .	501	501	Tanka to Dhár Darbár .	512	477
Customs . . .	300	283	Miscellaneous . .	273	358
Miscellaneous . .	405	328		2,055	2,188
	2,896	2,724			
Extraordinary.			*Extraordinary.*		
Old debts recovered .	88	16	Old debts paid . .	527	321
Takkávi Advances recovered . . .	298	929	Takkávi Advances .	309	985
			Marriage of the Bhumia's daughter . . .	525	
Total . .	3,282	3,669	Total . .	3,416	3,494
Balance .	136	2	Balance .	2	177
Grand Total .	3,418	3,671	Grand Total .	3,418	3,671

Kothide.

Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	*Ordinary.*	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	190	210	Bhumia's Allowance	300	300
Customs	197	229	Karkoon and Sepoy	113	114
Tanka from Indore	...	352	Miscellaneous	122	88
Miscellaneous	292	260	Tanka to Dhár Darbár	...	200
	679	1,051		535	702
Extraordinary.			*Extraordinary.*		
Old debts recovered	3	12	Old debts paid	139	175
			Marriage expenses of Bhumia's sister	...	190
Total	682	1,063	Total	674	1,067
Balance	...	8	Balance	8	4
GRAND TOTAL	682	1,071	GRAND TOTAL	682	1,071

Chiktiabar.

Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	*Ordinary.*	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	477	454	Bhumia's Allowance	280	300
Miscellaneous	296	254	Karkoon and Sepoy	113	114
			Miscellaneous	253	85
	773	708		646	499
Extraordinary.			*Extraordinary.*		
Old debts recovered	40	91	Old debts paid	219	300
Total	813	799	Total	865	799
Amount overdrawn	52	1	Balance	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	865	800	GRAND TOTAL	865	800

DEBTS.

	Paid in 1878-79.	Balance remained to be paid.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bharudpura	321	1,696
Kothide	241	658
Chiktiabar	300	842
TOTAL	862	3,196

12. The marriage of the Bhumia of Kothide's sister took place during the year, and it cost Rs. 225, of which Rs. 190 were charged to this year's account.

13. The Bhumiats suffered also from cholera, and the loss sustained by the visit of the locusts was inconsiderable.

Bhumias of Rajgarh and Garhi.

44. The conduct of these petty Chiefs and the inhabitants within their estates was good. The Bhumias willingly and zealously acted up to the advice of this office in assisting their Bhils by advances of grain.

V.—BAGAUD PARGANA (Dewás.)

(Under British management.)

45. This district suffered from cholera equally with the others. The monsoon was also unfavourable, though the rabi crops proved better than in 1877-78. The usual advances of grain were made to the poorer people from purchases made for the purpose from the pargana funds, the number of those thus relieved being as follows :—

By advance from local funds.			By Saokars' through the mediation of Government.			By employment on public works.			Total.		
Bhils.	Others.	Total.	Bhils.	Others.	Total.	Bhils.	Others.	Total.	Bhils.	Others.	Total.
20	688	708	109	827	936	....	85	85	129	1,600	1,729

Medical aid to those stricken by disease was given, as far as possible, from the Mánpur Dispensary, there being no such establishment in Bagaud itself. Cholera-pills were freely distributed.

Revenue and Expenditure.

46. The following statement will show the financial results of the year under review, as compared with those of 1877-78, and may be regarded as very satisfactory :—

Receipts.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Charges.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue . .	2,383	2,560	Refunds . . .	3	...
Abkári	645	952	Land Revenue . .	618	633
Forests	727	1,275	Public Works . .	267	220
Law and Justice . .	266	276	Law and Justice . .	749	786
Miscellaneous . .	1	1	Education . . .	96	96
			Miscellaneous . .	142	37
Total .	4,022	5,064	Total .	1,875	1,772

The total revenue has increased by Rs. 1,042 during the year. The main rise of Rs. 548 is under Forests, which is due to the exportation of burning-wood for railway purposes. The items under Land Revenue and Abkári show an increase of Rs. 177 and Rs. 307 respectively. The receipts under the head of Abkári include proceeds of a cess of one rupee per *dhurie* (10lbs.) of opium produced in and exported from the district—

a measure which was referred to in detail in paragraph 53 of last year's report.

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,772 during the year, as compared with Rs. 1,875 in 1877-78. The surplus balance to be divided amongst the two Chiefs of Dewás was Rs. 3,292 this year, against Rs. 2,000 in 1877-78.

JUDICIAL.

47. 32 civil suits, valued at Rs. 1,400-7-1, were settled during the year under report, against 34 in 1877-78, involving claims aggregating to Rs. 938-3-11.

Forty criminal cases were settled, against 49 in 1877-78. The number of offenders taken up in the 40 cases amounted to 75. Of these, 35 were convicted and the remainder discharged.

Property worth about Rs. 2,000 was stolen during the year, of which none was recovered.

48. The following comparative table will give information about the population of the pargana for the two years under contrast :—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1877-78	1,094	973	1,452	3,519
1878-79	1,114	998	1,449	3,561
Difference . .	+ 20	+ 25	— 3	+ 42

showing a net increase of 42 persons in favour of the year under report.

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS.

49. *Land under cultivation* :—

	1877-78. B.		1878-79. B.	
Kharif	8,134	17	9,699	0
Rabi	897	3	823	8
TOTAL .	9,032	0	10,522	8

Out-turn of crops :—

	1877-78. Mds.	1878-79. Mds.
Kharif	13,561	13,049
Rabi	743	1,581
TOTAL .	14,304	14,630

It will be seen that, with more land under kharif crops in 1878-79, the outturn was less than during the past year, but that the yield of the rabi crops was very favourable to the year under report.

EDUCATION.

50. No change occurred in the number of schools. The number of boys in the two existing schools, and their average attendance, was as follows:—

Name of school.	No. of boys.		Average attendance.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Padlia	12	15	9	6·25
Methawa	6	7	3	3·2
TOTAL	18	22	12	9·27

RAINFALL AND HEALTH.

51. The rainfall was 36·3 in 1878-79, against 18·8 in 1877-78. Though the rains were plentiful, their continuity proved destructive to the crops. The health of the district was not good owing to the prevalence of cholera and the usual fevers: 65 persons died of the former disease.

VI.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

TRAFFIC.

52. 1,919 chests of opium passed over this road from the Rutlam and Dhár scales during the year, against 3,768 in 1877-78. In consequence of the opening of Neemuch State Railway to Rutlam, the despatch of opium from Rutlam by this road ceased from 1st August 1878.

The total value of traffic over this line in 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 25,21,420, against Rs. 74,53,009 worth of merchandise in 1877-78.

53. The total net income from opium-dues amounted to Rs. 4,496-9, which is to be distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Holkar: 24 shares	2,468	11	0
Dhár: 11½ „	1,182	14	8
Bhárwani: 3 „	308	9	5
Petty sharers: 4½ shares	536	2	11
TOTAL	4,496	6	0

54. As adverted to in paragraph 63 of last year's report, the revision of the Road Police was carried out from 1st January 1879, and reductions to the amount of Rs. 1,236 per annum effected in the establishment, to correspond with the reduced income of the fund.

ROAD FUND.

55. The condition of this fund is as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 1st April 1878		537	4	2
Receipts during 1878-79		4,837	8	10
	Total	5,374	13	0
Expenditure during 1878-79		3,471	9	6
	Balance	1,903	3	6

JUDICIAL.

56. 19 Civil suits were settled during the year, against 40 in 1877-78; 23 criminal cases, with 39 culprits, were adjudicated during the year, against 53 in 1877-78. There was one case of dakáití committed by the Bhíls of Khandeish, who (5 in number), were arrested and convicted. In five cases of theft and highway robbery, property worth Rs. 893-10-6 was stolen, of which Rs. 208-1-3 worth was recovered.

DISPENSARY.

57. 1,010 cases were treated in the Khull Dispensary, as compared with 1,006 in 1877-78.

VII.—HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

58. These districts were afflicted by cholera and scarcity, equally with those all round. Relief works were undertaken by the Darbár, to afford employment to the poor people, and medical aid was freely given from the Mandlesar and other dispensaries maintained by the State. The outturn of crops was better, especially that of rabi; but, the stores of grain being exhausted by the deficient crops of the previous year, and exportation, prices continued high.

The Soobáship of Nimar was not abolished, after all,—an officer of that rank being appointed to hold separate charge of the district.

APPENDIX H.

GOONA AGENCY REPORT.

Dated Goona, 20th May 1879.

From—Colonel J. D. HALL, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—Lieut.-General SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the annual report of the districts under my supervision.

1. The famine emigrants of last year were still to be seen in great numbers in these districts, returning to their homes. They were poor, emaciated creatures.

2. The health of the districts has not been good. In the month of April there was a short but severe outbreak of cholera; many cases in Goona and along the road terminating fatally. By segregation and strict attention to sanitation, it was, however, soon got under. Fever of a very bad type was prevalent all through the districts after the rains, and during the winter, as usual, there was much small-pox. Dr. Grant and his Assistant, Habbib-oolah Khan, have been most energetic in carrying out vaccination, and it is to be wished the people would render more assistance than they do for it.

3. Water was very scarce during the summer months, but the sufferings on this score were somewhat alleviated, by water-stations being placed along the road at certain intervals. The Native States through which the road ran, and the Darbár officials, cordially assisted me in this act of charity.

4. The monsoon was a fairly good one,—32 inches, the total rainfall for the year, apparently quite sufficient for agricultural purposes. The autumn crops were better than had been known for years. The winter rains entirely failed: consequently, the spring crops are very poor, wheat and grain being in many places hardly worth the expense of harvesting. The opium crop was also indifferent.

Crime.—Many cases of highway robbery and house-breaking have occurred, and petty thieving has become almost epidemic. A Seth, by name Gunnesh Ram, was robbed of property amounting to about Rs. 500 near Atulpoor. No clue to the robbery has been discovered.

Two cases of housebreaking took place in the Chachna district, and one in cantonments. The perpetrators of these were brought to justice.

A daring case of housebreaking has taken place lately in Cantonments: the house of the Telegraph-master was broken into, and his property, to the amount of nearly Rs. 800, stolen. This case is now undergoing investigation. Several persons having been arrested on suspicion; but I fear it will not be brought home to them.

The great cause of crime is to be imputed to the number of bad characters who have emigrated from their homes and located themselves in these jungles.

Native States.

With regard to the Native States, I have but little to remark, few changes having taken place since my last report.

Rugooghur is still governed by Rájá Jye Nundeh Sing: he is living very quietly, and gradually paying his debts. I visited him in the early part of the year.

Parone.—Rájá Maun Sing keeps clear of debt, and appears to manage his estate well.

Oomri.—Rájá Mokeem Sing very old and quite incapable; his estate is badly managed. Dr. Barclay operated on the Rájá for cataract; the operation was successful, and the Rájá, who was totally blind, can now, with strong glasses, see.

The boundary settlement between the village of Posur and the Darbár has been settled—the Darbár granting the village the boundary marked out by me.

Bhadowra.—Rájá Mohin Sing is a quiet, inoffensive youth, and keeps his little estate in very fair order. I visited him during last cold weather and settled a boundary dispute between his village of Balumpore and the village of Amjurah, in the Darbár district, to the satisfaction of both parties.

Gurra.—Rájá Bijoy Sing. The estate, through the good offices of the Kamdar, Dowlut Ram, is fairly prosperous. It would be well for the Rájá were he to listen more to the advice of his Kamdar. I visited him during the cold weather.

Sirsee is still under the guidance of Dewan Chunder Bhan. The estate does not improve; the late bad season has caused much loss of revenue.

In settling a boundary dispute between this State and Bhadowra last February, I had a good opportunity, when walking over the disputed land, of seeing what a wild and howling wilderness the greater part of the estate is. Nearly all the villages are ruins—in fact, in many places hardly any trace of them is left.

Dhanowda.—The Thákur, Bheem Sing, is a well-meaning lad, but thieving and misrule reign in his estate.

The Thákur has paid his nazráná to Sindia, amounting to Rs. 2,250 Phoolsaie.

The serai at Rozái is a great success. The Bunneas are now improving the bazar, and I hope in future years Rozai will be a large flourishing town. I am anxious to establish a weekly market there, the people being at present inconvenienced by having to go a long way for their purchases.

Bajrunghur is the head-quarters of the Joubat, comprising the parganas of Ranode, Lachar, Chachowra, and Bajrunghur. Souba Wuman Rao is still in charge of the Joubat,—a most energetic man, and well fitted for his position. The fair at Bisboojee was well attended this year.

The officers of the Central India Horse, and part of the Ráj, were present for several days.

The attendance at the fair was about 70,000; sayer dues collected Rs. 300 to 600, an increase of Rs. 1,400 since 1876.

Justice.—There were twenty-five civil cases disposed of during the year, and nine criminal.

Dispensary.—There have been during the year 1,045 admissions and 94 deaths. 1,817 people have been vaccinated. The cost of the establishment has been for the year Rs. 2,395-15-1,—more than double the sum allowed by the Mahárájá for the hospital, *viz.*, 1,000 Rs. a year, a sum which just pays the salaries of the servants of the establishment and the allowance of the Surgeon in charge.

This year it has been under the supervision of Drs. Barclay and Grant, both of whom have evinced the greatest zeal in everything regarding the hospital.

The increasing number of patients year by year show how much it is appreciated by the people of the country.

Post-Office.—The mails are carried by runners. The arrivals of the mails are most irregular, sometimes arriving in the morning, sometimes at night, and often not arriving at all. The number of dák-runners has been reduced to the lowest limit.

Public Works.—The roads in the cantonments have been kept in repair. No new work has been commenced during the year.

Education.—A school has been found for many years a sad want, which want has, I am glad to say, been furnished, and a school was opened here on the 1st of January, in which English, Persian, Hindee, &c., are taught. The attendance at the school is already good, and I hope in a short time to have a class of the sons of the Rájás and Thákúrs of these districts.

Military situation.—The 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with the usual guards on the Trunk Road, and a guard with Native Officers at Sehore. The regiment was inspected in February by Brigadier-General Gordon, C.I.E., Commanding the Gwalior District.

Three stallions are still maintained by Government. The English horse Thorndale is almost useless, and, although the health of the horse appears to be almost restored, the swelling in the hind leg has never gone down, and I do not consider him a desirable sire.

The forests round Goona are not conserved, and much good work is wasted.

Tigers and wild animals are still numerous, and are a great scourge to the cultivators. The entire length of the telegraph has been lately inspected, and the line is in good working order. The Telegraph-master, Shaik Oosman, is a zealous, hard-working man.

The Public Works Department Supervisor in charge of this sub-division is a very intelligent officer, always ready and willing to give assistance in his department.

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